

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1985

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Security Issue Threatens Prestige of Kohl

Confidence in Bonn Expected to Suffer
Both at Home and With NATO Allies

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — An espionage scandal is likely to erode the prestige of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition at home and sow distrust among West Germany's NATO allies, according to politicians and Western diplomats in Bonn. Yet ties between the two German states have so far been little affected.

The defection to East Germany of a top-ranking counterintelligence officer, and the uncovering of what appears to be a network of Communist operatives in high places in Bonn, has jolted the chancellery and the governing Christian Democratic party as they were mapping strategies for general elections set for February 1987.



Friedrich Zimmermann, intelligence chief.

Kohl May Dismiss Intelligence Chief

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl fiercely criticized West Germany's counterintelligence service Tuesday over the defection of one of its top members. Government sources say he will most likely dismiss the intelligence chief, Heribert Hellenbroich.



Count Otto Lambsdorff.

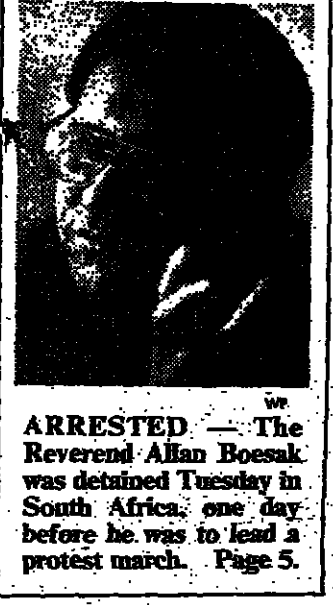
Military Chief Ousts Buhari In Lagos Coup

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The Nigerian government of General Mohammed Buhari was toppled Tuesday in a coup 20 months after it came to power, Lagos Radio announced.



Mohammed Buhari.

There were no reports of bloodshed, and the radio said cities had remained calm. Sources said that tanks were seen outside the Supreme Military Headquarters, but there was no other indication of military movements.



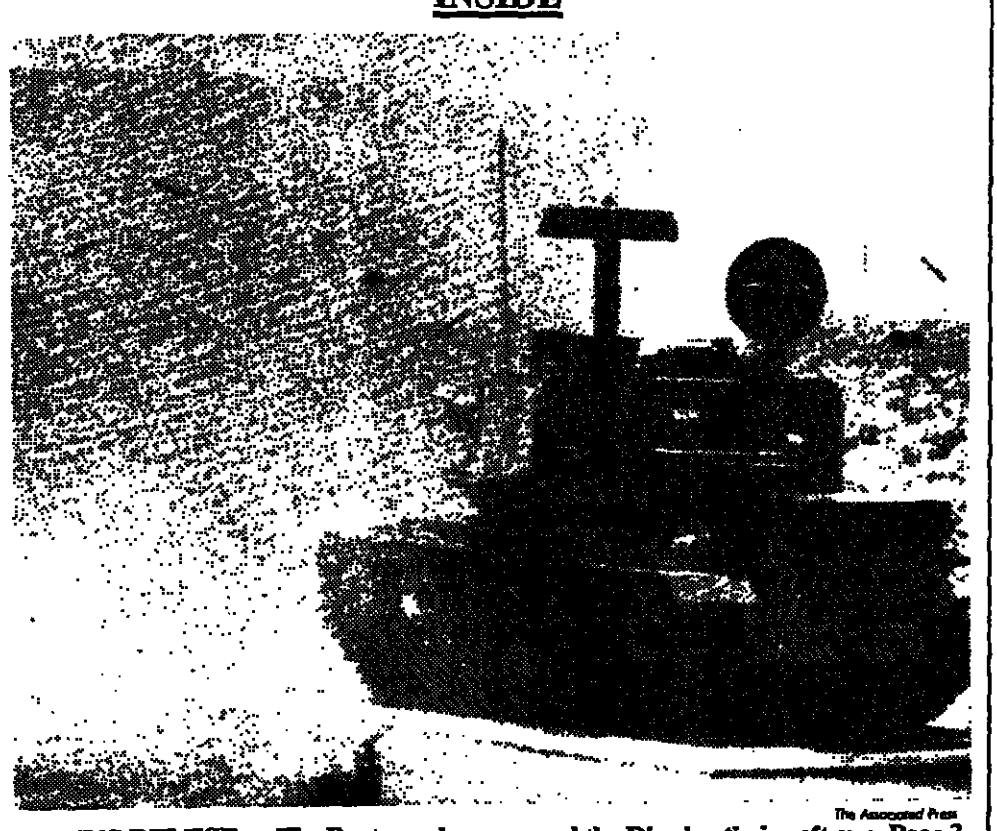
Reverend Allan Boesak.

Reagan Analysis of 'Reform' in South Africa Draws Criticism

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan's remarks that the South African government of President Pieter W. Botha is a "reformist administration" and has made "substantial changes" toward ending segregation have drawn sharp criticism from anti-apartheid activists.

New Zealand Anger Is Ignored by France

By Joseph Fierchert
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French government accepted Tuesday an official report clearing France of sinking a Greenpeace ship last month in New Zealand, despite a vehement protest from Wellington and open skepticism in the French press.



Divad's Demise — The Pentagon has scrapped the Divad anti-aircraft gun. Page 3.

U.S. Affirms Tunisia Tie Amid Libyan Tensions

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has affirmed its support for Tunisia's security, amid a sharp rise in tension between that country and neighboring Libya.

Nigeria's heavily oil-based economy has been undercut in recent years by the slide of world oil prices. Nigeria depends on oil for more than 90 percent of its hard currency; earnings have fallen to one half their 1980 peak.

Animal Sacrifice, Feasting Halt the Moslem World Decision by Abraham to Offer His Son Is Remembered in Islamic Holiday

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service
CAIRO — Nail Mohammed Khalidi stood in his white Kuwaiti robes and watched as a black ram was slaughtered on the sidewalk of a main street in the affluent neighborhood of Zamalek.

Crocker Bank Fined In U.S. Currency Case

WASHINGTON — Crocker National Bank of San Francisco will be required to pay a \$225-million penalty for failing to report almost \$4 billion in currency transactions, the government said Tuesday.

Cease-Fire Deteriorates As Abductions, Fighting Resume in Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Muslim and Christian forces traded artillery and rocket fire Tuesday as police reported renewed kidnappings at the only open crossing between East and West Beirut.

Meanwhile, Christian and Muslim radio stations reported that France may send observers to reinforce the crumbling cease-fire that was negotiated by Syria last week. In southern Lebanon, Israeli gunners and units of the South Lebanon Army, a mainly Christian militia financed by Israel, were reported to have joined in firing on a cluster of Shiite Muslim villages.

United Nations sources said about 500 Israeli troops were stationed with the South Lebanon Army in the border security zone established by Israel. Those troops, the sources said, regularly participate in operations against Shiite Muslims in the zone.

Shiite gunmen hijacked a bus belonging to Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, and held six of its Christian occupants hostage, police said, in retaliation for the earlier abduction of a Shiite driver on the Christian side of the Mreijeh-Kafsaat crossing.

Two other Christians who had driven from southern Lebanon were kidnapped by Shiites at the same gateway, police said.

A spokesman for Middle East Airlines said the airline was negotiating with various militia commanders to arrange a trade of hostages.

Reports from southern Lebanon said that Israeli artillery positions and allied gunners of the South Lebanon Army bombarded the villages of Habboush, Kfar Rumman, Kfar Tibnit, Jbaa, Arab Salim and Jarjou beginning in the early morning.

All six villages are strongholds of Amal, the Shiite Muslim militia headed by Justice Minister Nabih Berri.

Amal has vowed to force Israel to abandon the security belt it has

maintained in southern Lebanon since withdrawing the bulk of its forces from the country in June.

The artillery duels followed a Muslim barrage of the Christian heartland north of Beirut on Monday in which one civilian was killed and two were wounded.

The Syrian-brokered truce announced Thursday had succeeded in halting 12 days of car bombings and fierce artillery warfare in which more than 300 people were killed and nearly 1,100 wounded.

A security committee representing the Lebanese Army and the principal warring militias has failed in three meetings to break a deadlock over Syrian participation.

The Christian-controlled Voice of Lebanon radio station and the Voice of the Nation, controlled by Muslims, said that France would send an envoy who would try to arrange a compromise.

The radio reports said the envoy also would meet Syrian officials in Damascus to discuss ways of coordinating the roles of French and Syrian observers in Lebanon.

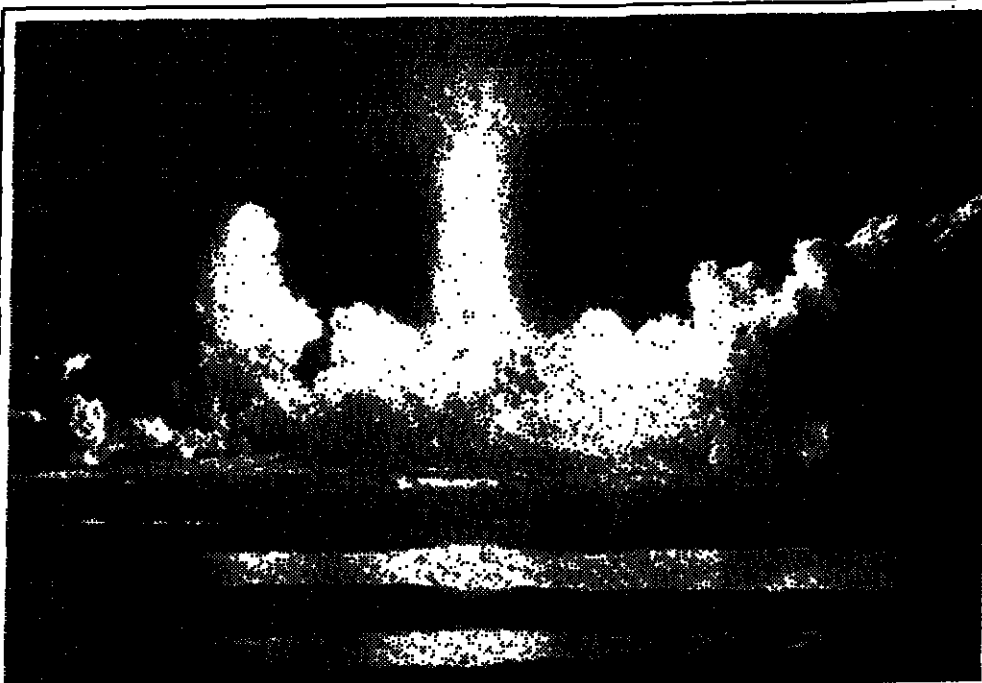
France has had 56 observers stationed along the Green Line that divides Beirut's Christian and Muslim sectors and in the Souk El-Gharb area since April 1984.

The broadcasts said France may propose a compromise in which French observers would be posted in Christian areas and Syrians on the Muslim side.

Espionage Scandals Threaten Prestige of Kohl

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Hombach's insights in running an American-style, personality-oriented campaign. The Social Democrats face an uphill fight, but it is widely agreed that Mr. Kohl's weaknesses give them a long shot at victory that would have been unthinkable a year ago.



The U.S. shuttle Discovery was launched Tuesday during a break in stormy weather.

Shuttle Reaches Orbit, Launches a Satellite

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Discovery was launched Tuesday in the worst weather of the U.S. shuttle program, then had to rush the release of an Australian satellite to keep it from broiling in the sun.

Forty-five minutes later, a rocket motor fired to send the \$60-million satellite toward a duty station 22,300 miles (36,152 kilometers) high. From there it will handle television

and telephone service for Australia. Tracking data showed the rocket firing went perfectly.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration also decided to go ahead with the scheduled release later in the day of another satellite, for the American Satellite Co.

The Discovery's mission will also include repairing an \$85-million Syncom satellite stranded uselessly in space.

The Australian payload, one of three satellites carried aloft

in Discovery's cargo bay, had been scheduled for launch Wednesday but a damaged sunshield forced the early release.

The frame-and-fabric device was supposed to close like a clamshell over the satellite in the cargo bay until in the halfway position as it was opened to check the satellite. The astronauts then guided the ship's 50-foot (15.2-meter) robot arm to push it out of the way, leaving the satellite exposed.

to meet later with Mr. Honecker in his first visit to East Germany since 1974, when the discovery of an East German spy in his office forced him to resign as chancellor.

Some Western diplomats believe that the espionage scandal will cause more damage to Bonn's ties with other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly the United States, at a time when the Reagan administration's space weapons initiative has brought into focus the question of the transfer of high technology to West Germany and other allies.

Horst Teltschik, the chancellor's security adviser, will lead a high-ranking delegation to Washington next week to discuss space weapons. An American who is knowledgeable about the trip noted that the Pentagon has resisted the transfer of sensitive technology to West Germany.

Mr. Kohl has so far allowed his interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, who is responsible for the counterintelligence agency, to carry the brunt of the scandal. Mr. Zimmermann, who represents Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Bavarian Christian Social Union, made some scathing public remarks about the chancellor's decision-making capacities in May.

Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, and Mr. Kohl are intermittent foes, so the chancellor may to a certain point savor the interior minister's discomfiture.

According to sources close to the chancellor, Mr. Kohl has no intention of sacrificing Mr. Zimmermann, a move that might oblige him to reshuffle his cabinet. By protecting the minister, Mr. Kohl will make him indebted to him.

Both East and West Germany have shown signs of wanting to

prevent the spy scandal from envenoming relations between them. The East German press has avoided exulting over the defection of Hans Joachim Tiedge, the counterintelligence officer, and he has not appeared on East German television.

"The East Germans have no interest in playing this up," said Hartmut Zimmermann, a West Berlin academic and authority on East Germany. "There are still people over there who have an interest in a visit by Honecker to Bonn."

Erich Honecker, the East German leader, is to open the Leipzig fair in a few days, and Mr. Strauss, the Bavarian state premier, is scheduled to meet with him there. Friedrich Ost, the Bonn government spokesman, said Tuesday that Mr. Kohl had no objections to Mr. Strauss' planned encounter. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrats, is also expected

Reagan Errs About Some Changes in South Africa

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Ronald Reagan cited four "very substantial changes" in South African society that, he said, had resulted from "our present relationship" with the

NEWS ANALYSIS

South African government. He was wrong on some points, right on others.

● On black membership in labor unions:

It is correct that black South Africans can belong to labor unions. But it was legislation passed in 1979, when Jimmy Carter was president, that gave them that right.

● On blacks buying property in white areas and owning businesses:

He erred on both counts. South Africa's Group Areas Act clearly defines by race the residential and business districts in the country and restricts each race group to its own areas. They cannot own or rent property outside their designated "group area." The influx Control Act requires blacks to have written government permission to enter "white areas."

A government policy implemented about four years ago allows some blacks to own houses and acquire 99-year leasehold rights for the land under them in black townships that are located in the 87 percent of South Africa considered white territory. But so far it is only in Soweto township that blacks have been able to acquire leaseholds in significant numbers.

As for businesses, a government policy yet to be enacted into law would allow blacks to open businesses in white central cities where urban blacks shop. But the properties would be owned by whites.

● On segregation:

The president is incorrect. Hotels and restaurants must have special government permits to serve blacks. Perhaps two dozen hotels and three dozen restaurants in Johannesburg have such permits, while many hotels and restaurants remain off limits to blacks.

● On interracial marriages: He is correct. The law banning mixed marriages was repealed this year and many commentators here credit quiet lobbying from the Reagan administration. A black married to a white cannot legally live in a white area.

WORLD BRIEFS

Number of Poor Americans Declines

WASHINGTON (WP) — The proportion of Americans living below the government's official poverty line dropped to 14.4 percent last year compared to 15.3 percent the year before, primarily because of the substantial economic recovery and sharp drop in unemployment, the Census Bureau reported Tuesday.

It was the first decline in poverty since 1979 and the largest since the early 1970s. It was hailed by the administration as evidence that President Ronald Reagan's economic policies were having a beneficial effect. At the same time, the bureau reported that median family income rose last year to \$26,430, an increase of 3.3 percent after inflation, for the highest rise in real family income since 1972. Overall, the bureau reported, there were 33.7 million people in poverty last year, compared to 35.5 million in 1983. The official poverty line is based on cash income only and does not count noncash benefits, such as medical care, food stamps and housing subsidies. Last year, a four-person family was considered "poor" if its income fell below \$10,609, the so-called poverty line.

Peres Says Arafat Directs Guerrillas

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel charged Tuesday that the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, was personally directing guerrilla activities against Israel.

Mr. Peres spoke to reporters during a picnic visit. Protesters in Tel Aviv have blamed his government for a recent increase in guerrilla killings of Israelis. "There is no doubt that the PLO, and PLO head Yasser Arafat personally, are conducting terrorist attacks until this very day," Mr. Peres said.

In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, the towns of Tulkarm and Jenin were under curfew for the fourth successive day while soldiers searched for the gunmen who killed an Israeli and seriously wounded another last Saturday.



CRASH REPORT — Hisaji Fujitomi of the government investigating panel held a copy of a preliminary report issued Tuesday on the Japan Air Lines crash that killed 520. Experts said the report tended to support speculation that cracks in the cabin bulkhead damaged the jet's tail.

U.K. Grounds Jets for Engine Check

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Civil Aviation Authority ordered urgent checks Tuesday on jet engines similar to the one involved in last week's Manchester airport crash. It said some planes would have to be grounded until they were examined.

The order followed the discovery of various combustion chambers with extensive cracking. The problem was found during checks of Boeing 737 engines of the type that caught fire on takeoff Thursday, causing 34 deaths.

Planes will be barred from flying until the check is completed, while those in question that are abroad will return to Britain empty, a statement issued by the agency says. The order related to Pratt and Whitney JT8-D engines that have had a manufacturers' modification and have flown a certain number of hours.

U.S. Affirms Tie With Tunisia As Tension Rises With Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

States," he said. "It remains unchanged. President Reagan said at that time that the United States remains firmly committed to the sanctity of Tunisia's territorial integrity and to the principle of non-interference in its internal affairs."

The United States has no formal security pact with Tunisia, but, as with other nations believed to be threatened by Libya, the administration has offered assistance. Two years ago, the United States and France provided backing to Chad, which had come under attack by Libyan forces and rebels backed by Libya.

In recent days, France has conveyed its support for Tunisia, and Morocco and Kuwait have offered to mediate.

Algeria, which has a friendship treaty with Tunisia, has conferred with the Tunisians, but has said little publicly, State Department officials said.

The case for aiding Tunisia was stated by Richard B. Parker, an expert on North Africa, who is a former American ambassador to Algeria. Writing in the summer issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, Mr. Parker said that "alone of the North African states, Tunisia has never done anything to endanger its friendship with the United States."

"For it to go under or decay into radicalism would have serious consequences for Western prestige, much as the Iranian revolution did," he said.

Austria Will Get Strict New Wine Law

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Austrian cabinet Tuesday agreed on a strict wine production law to submit to parliament despite a protest by thousands of winemakers.

The law followed the discovery that more than 1,000 Austrian wines contained a toxic chemical used in anti-freeze. Chancellor Fred Sinowatz described the law as the toughest in Europe, adding: "We need this strict wine law to have absolute control and to guarantee the quality of our wines."

His coalition's majority in parliament assures passage of the law, which requires a detailed system of checking and labeling wine similar to the French *appellation d'origine*. Mr. Sinowatz met farmers' delegation that made a last-minute appeal for tax concessions to accompany the law. About 4,000 winemakers, who waited in the rain outside his office during the talks, said the law would be catastrophic for their business.

India Seals Border Against Extremists

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India's border with Pakistan was sealed Tuesday and security forces were put on high alert in the state of Punjab. The government said it feared terrorism by Sikh extremists before next month's state elections.

The Press Trust of India quoted B.S. Bedi, deputy police inspector general, as saying that the 350-mile (550-kilometer) frontier between Pakistan and the states or districts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir had been sealed to prevent extremists from crossing. India has accused Pakistan of providing arms and training to Sikh extremists, but the charges have been denied.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi decided to go ahead with the elections despite the Aug. 20 assassination of the Akali Dal leader, Harchand Singh Longowal, by Sikh extremists.

For the Record

Peace talks in Nairobi between Uganda's new military regime and representatives of the main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army, were suspended indefinitely Tuesday, the office of the Kenyan president announced.

Guerrillas seeking the overthrow of Mozambique's government said Tuesday they had killed more than 100 Mozambican troops and 37 Zimbabwean soldiers this month in attacks in the country's eastern region.

West German leftists confirmed they killed a U.S. soldier earlier this month and used his identity card to carry out a bombing at a military base, police reported Tuesday in Frankfurt.

Israel will free about 100 Lebanese prisoners Wednesday, whose release was demanded in June by the hijackers of a Trans World Airlines jet, it was reported in Tel Aviv Tuesday.

(Reuters)

France Upholds Ship Report, Ignores New Zealand Anger

(Continued from Page 1)

to public intelligence and world opinion."

The leading French newspaper, *Le Monde*, commented that the Triton report was unconvincing for French people and for international opinion.

In an editorial, the paper said that the episode had undermined French influence because "looking ridiculous is a costly diplomatic mistake."

French newspapers, which have vigorously investigated the Greenpeace bombing, reacted generally to the report with skepticism or scorn.

"Triton Washes Whites," several papers have said. The pro-Socialist *Le Matin* de Paris said: "Government Not Guilty." In the opposition, the conservative *Le Figaro* led with "Triton: I Don't Know Any-

thing." The Communist *L'Humanité* called the report "a state lie." Socialists were relieved that the report ruled out any government involvement, thus eliminating any pressure for President Francois Mitterrand to dismiss Defense Minister Charles Hernu or admit that the government had ordered the sabotage.

The Socialist Party, which alone supports the government in the parliament, demanded last week that any guilty minister be punished — a call which the party said emerged only after rumors that the Triton report would clear the government.

Conservatives have been cautious in discussing the affair, apparently because they want to avoid offending the intelligence community or giving any impression of weakness in supporting France's nuclear program.

Herald Tribune

Opening for Talks in Moscow

Commit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Says 7 in 'Bread' Agreement

Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Recovery's Power

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France	F.F.	1,200	644	399
Germany	D.M.	482	261	144
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,692
Ireland	Ir.	350	196	106
Italy	Lira	276,000	149,760	82,800
Luxembourg	L.F.	9,620	4,896	2,668
Norway	N.Kr.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,200	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,420	765	423
Switzerland	S.Fr.	432	233	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, Former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	321	174	95
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States	\$	442	238	130

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Divad Air-Defense Gun Scrapped by Pentagon

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has canceled its \$4.8-billion program to build Divad anti-aircraft guns for the U.S. Army because the weapon was not adequate to cope with the Soviet threat, particularly helicopters armed with missiles, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Tuesday.

Mr. Weinberger said he would look at weapons available in Europe as well as within the inventory of the U.S. military services in seeking a replacement for Divad, which uses radar to track its targets. Its name stands for division air defense system.

Critics of the weapon have claimed that it frequently failed to hit targets consisting of unmanned drones and that it was no better than existing anti-aircraft weapons. But the army was said to have insisted on going on with the program in hopes of improving the weapon as development progressed.

Divad is composed of a U.S.

Army M-48 tank chassis, two Swedish Bofors 40mm cannon and radar from the U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter.

A Pentagon official said that trying to integrate the three systems into one weapon was "where we got in trouble."

The gun is also known as the Sergeant York in honor of Alvin York, a World War I hero.

Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp. of Newport Beach, California, a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., has already built 146 of the guns and delivered about 65 to the army, which had planned to buy 618. Production was halted last year for further tests of the weapon.

In order to protect their negotiated price, the Pentagon and Congress had to decide by Oct. 1 whether to buy the next installment of 117 for \$525 million.

Mr. Weinberger said: "What went wrong was that the system did not develop the capabilities that we require, and those capabilities depend upon the growing nature of the Soviet threat; specifically, the ability of the helicopter to sit off and stand off and deliver very effective fire against combat troops."

He said that \$1.8 billion had already been spent on Divad and it would take another \$3 billion to complete the program. He said that this investment still would not provide the army with a weapon that would adequately protect its ground troops against advanced Soviet helicopters and fixed-wing bombers.

The most difficult part of this decision is that the problems with the system in no way reduced the army's urgent need for better air defense than we now have," Mr. Weinberger said.

Extensive tests by the army last spring "demonstrated that the system's performance does not effectively meet the growing military threat," he said.

"The tests demonstrated also that while there are marginal improvements that can be made to the Divad, these are not significant compared to the capability of current air defense weapons and therefore, not worth the additional cost," Mr. Weinberger said. "So we will not invest any more funds in this system."

Mr. Weinberger said that no additional cancellation costs would have to be paid to Ford Aerospace since these costs were already covered in the \$1.8 billion already spent for the project.

He said he had forwarded to Congress copies of the latest test reports on the system which, he said, indicated that "as tested, the Sergeant York was not operationally effective in adequately protecting friendly forces during simulated combat."

AMERICAN TOPICS



WINNING ENTRY — Dan Verney, left, and Beth Moore, two of the five members of the Shore Sharks sand sculpting team, put finishing touches on their creation on Alki Beach in Seattle on Sunday. The Shore Sharks took first place with this dragon in the sea creature category of Sand Blast '85, Puget Sound's first sand-castle contest.

Shipyards Taking on Water Fast

America's once mighty shipbuilding industry has fallen on hard times, the Los Angeles Times reports. Orders are down, labor disputes are widespread, prospects are dim. Twenty-five of the nation's 110 shipyards have closed since 1981, and dozens more are in trouble, said Ted Babbin of the Shipbuilders Council of America, a trade group. "The U.S. Navy is the only customer in town," he said. "Commercial shipbuilding has disappeared. There were only five orders in the last five years."

About 25,000 shipyard jobs have disappeared since 1981, and nearly 10,000 more will be lost in the next year.

Analysts cite foreign competition as a key problem; U.S. shipbuilders charge about twice as much as shipyards in South Korea and Japan. And President Ronald Reagan canceled a key subsidy program in 1981.

Competition among shipyards has been fierce to win contracts from the navy, which is required to buy American. As profit margins have fallen, some shipbuilders have sought wage concessions, and labor disputes have ensued. Milt Dudley, a mechanic at the Bath Iron Works in Maine, has been on strike now for seven weeks. "You have successive generations of the same families working here," he said. "They're asking us to sell out our own children. That's not palatable."

With Wyoming's adoption of a child-restraint law this year, all 50 states now have laws requiring installation and use of special car seats for children. In Tennessee, such a law has halved the automobile-associated deaths of children under 4.

A Minnesota publisher plans to print an English-language version of Pravda as soon as he finds enough subscribers willing to pay the capitalistic sum of \$630 yearly. Charles Cox, 64, said he has found plenty of translators, some of them Soviet immigrants, in the Minneapolis area. Subscribers may include libraries and government agencies.

A Table for 3 Would Do Nicely

It is still months away, but the forthcoming exhibition of art from private British houses is jamming phone lines at the National Gallery of Art in Washington. Many callers hope to wrangle invitations to dine with the exhibition's patrons, Prince Charles and Diana, princess of Wales, perhaps to sip sherry with them.

Many will be disappointed. The two dinners that the couple plans to attend will be intimate and select; one is being given by President Ronald Reagan. More than a million people are expected to view the art — holdings from 200 houses in England, Scotland and Wales. The show runs Nov. 3 to March 16.

Dec. 25: A Day Like Any Other

At City Hall in West Hollywood, California, employees call the council's new holiday ordinance "the Grinch law." The council voted earlier this month to cancel Christmas.

After being advised that an earlier ordinance to make the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur a city holiday might be unconstitutional, the council decided to eliminate all religious holidays. So the city government now will operate on Yom Kippur and on Christmas.

But city workers will still be able to spend a holiday morning at home with the family; they will be given four and a half holiday days a year to use as they wish. "It's a floating holiday system," explained Mayor John Heilman. Employees "can take Yom Kippur, Christmas Day, Hare Krishna Day, whatever day they want."

—Compiled by BRIAN KNOWLTON

Pinochet Government Shaken By Police Link to 3 Murders

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — As President Augusto Pinochet approaches his 12th anniversary in power, his military government has been shaken by accusations of involvement in the killing of three Chilean Communists.

Unlike 1983, when widespread civilian demonstrations put him on the defensive, the current crisis has been caused primarily by what appears to be divisions within the armed forces, according to political sources and diplomats here.

It is unclear how deep or how widespread the problems are, but the sources say that for the first time since General Pinochet overthrew the elected Marxist government of Salvador Allende in 1973, there are rumors that a coup is in the making.

Last week the speculation was so strong that General Pinochet and other government officials felt the need to deny the rumors.

"Here, the only one who could rebel would be me," the general said.

Fourteen police officers were suspended in August after the government's investigation into the March killing of the three Communists. In addition, an original member of the four-member Chilean junta resigned and there is evidence of continued unhappiness among the police.

Until now, Chileans had assumed that General Pinochet enjoyed total control of his military, but the three deaths have been followed by a wave of kidnapping and torture cases, some directed against members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The incidents have raised the possibility of infighting in a once unified military machine.

"I am sure Pinochet did not order the three murders," said Jorge Schaulsohn, a member of the centrist Radical Party. "But when you have a totalitarian system, you have all these little groups that can potentially act on their own and cause embarrassment."

In recent weeks, General Pinochet has met with about 10,000 military officials. Sergio Bittar, a member of the Socialist Party, said he interpreted the meetings as an effort to touch base with the troops.

Diplomats and political sources agree that there seems to be little likelihood that General Pinochet will be overthrown by the military supporters. However, the divisions within the military, depending on their depths, could give some impetus to those officers who favor a return to democracy, the sources said.

Moreover, the crisis could give momentum to the political opposition, which has been calling for a return to civilian government.

General Pinochet's new crisis comes at a time when the government appeared to have its toes set in March, curbing middle-class support for anti-government protests. The opposition, debilitated by the state of siege and infighting, was under control.

Then, on March 28 and 29, armed men kidnapped three members of the Communist Party. Their daylight seizure came after two days of insignificant anti-government protests.

Two days later, a farmer found the three men: Manuel Guerrero, the regional secretary of a teachers union; José Manuel Parada, a human rights worker for the Roman Catholic Church; and Santiago Nattino, an illustrator. Their throats had been slashed.

Mr. Guerrero, 35, was a member of the central committee. Mr. Parada, also 35, held a financial post, and Mr. Nattino, 65, was an important member of the underground faction of the party, possibly the secretary-general.

Hundreds of other murders with apparent political overtones had gone uninvestigated, but this time the government stepped in quickly.

General Pinochet denounced the killings as a brutal crime and the



Augusto Pinochet

'Here, the only one who could rebel would be me.'

Augusto Pinochet
president of Chile

government asked the supreme court to name a special prosecutor.

Some political sources said the government intervened in order to dismantle Dicomar, a 400-man security group that is part of the Carabineros, the national police force. They said the Dicomar was competing too directly with the National Center for Information, known by its Spanish acronym, CNI. The CNI is an intelligence agency under General Pinochet's direct control.

The Carabineros are a formidable military force of 35,000 highly trained and disciplined men. It is half the size of the army, and the only force trained to deal with civil disturbances.

Church officials have attributed countless human rights abuses to both the CNI and Dicomar.

José Canovas Robles, an appeals judge named as the special prosecutor, asked both the Carabineros and the CNI to provide reports on the murders. Only the CNI has complied.

The CNI report specifically named Carabineros who it alleged were involved in the kidnappings and in Dicomar.

Soon after receiving this report, Judge Canovas indicted two Carabineros and ordered 12, including two colonels, to remain in the country. The judge is still investigating and has not issued his final report.

His initial report, however, was the first time in 12 years that a judge had pointed a finger at the military for political murders.

Twenty-four hours after it was released, General César Mendoza resigned from the junta. Within days, his replacement as head of the Carabineros, General Rodolfo Stange, disbanded Dicomar and retired 29 top officers, including five generals, from the national police.

■ 2 Police Officers Arrested
Judge Canovas ordered the arrest Monday of two Dicomar police captains in connection with the abduction and murder of three Communist leaders, United Press International reported in Santiago. He did not disclose the charges.

Hector Diaz Anderson and Patricia Zamora were being held at two police stations, lawyers said.

There are well-founded suspicions that they were directly involved in the kidnappings," said Luis Hermosilla, a lawyer for the Roman Catholic Church's human rights organization. The two police captains allegedly were identified by witnesses on Saturday.

Captain Diaz Anderson also was charged two weeks ago with the murder of a student, Carlos Godoy, 23, who was tortured to death in February.

Delays, Violations Beset TVA's Nuclear Program

By Stephen Labaton
Washington Post Service

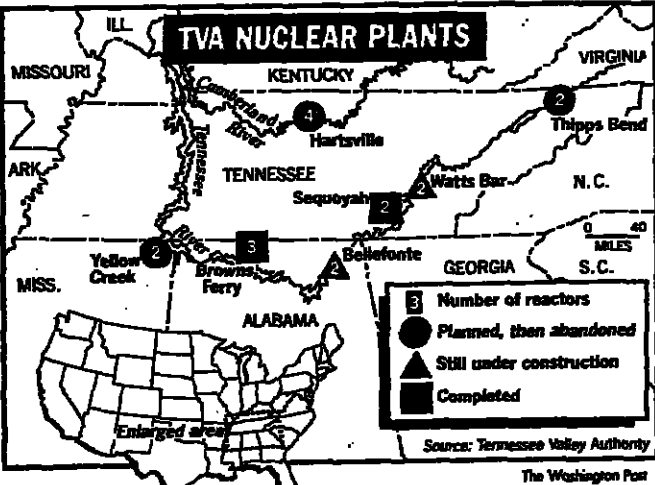
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — Four years ago, Joseph M. Hendrix, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, described the nuclear power program of the Tennessee Valley Authority as the poster child in the United States.

At the time, the TVA envisioned the nation's most ambitious nuclear system: 17 reactors in three states capable of supplying 40 percent of its power. Today the TVA operates only two such plants.

Eight were abandoned while under construction. Three were shut by the TVA earlier this year following pressure from the regulatory commission over serious safety concerns. Four others, partly built, have experienced substantial construction delays or have been questioned for safety reasons.

Before beginning its nuclear power program, the TVA seemed to have an exemplary record. It was conceived 50 years ago as a federal agency to develop energy and agricultural resources for what was then the nation's poorest region.

In the nuclear field during the last four years, however, the TVA has been cited for more than 1,000 rules violations, three times the national average, according to a recent regulatory commission report.



The utility also appears to have serious internal problems and has been criticized by the regulatory commission for mismanagement.

Nuclear engineers and safety officials at the TVA say they have so little confidence in management and the regional office of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that they have taken their complaints directly to congressmen.

Their complaints prompted four federal investigations, which have been examining charges ranging from inadequate safety standards to harassment of workers who provide evidence of internal problems.

from Washington. The utility has never had an inspector general's office.

• The utility is in the midst of a management crisis resulting from failure to retain plant managers and operators.

Quality assurance was described by one engineer as a joke. He mentioned the construction, inspection and design problems at two reactors being built at Watts Bar, a plant south of Knoxville that was scheduled for completion in 1977. "We've had to essentially tear that one down and build it three times," he said.

Dozens of safety concerns were raised about Watts Bar in a June report for the TVA by the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations, an Atlanta consulting firm. According to the report, maintenance manuals at the plant were outdated, gaskets had rotted, electrical connections were loose and bolts were missing.

The report said that of 23 pipe supports inspected, 10 had not met the TVA's guidelines because of such problems as improper welds, loose screws or bent metal parts.

The report also found that low-quality material had been used where safety-grade equipment was needed.

Construction officials at the TVA said the report may have understated the problems.

The Browns Ferry plant in Ala-

bama has valves that were not depicted on any plant drawings.

Richard M. Freeman, one of the TVA's three directors, said he thought the problems lie with management.

Harold R. Denton, the regulatory commission's director of nuclear reactor regulations, said the Washington office became concerned about the TVA's nuclear program last fall, when he heard from a new regional administrator in Atlanta and received anonymous calls from the TVA employees.

"I asked them if they had talked to their supervisors, and they said they were afraid to raise it for fear of retribution," he said.

Investigators also have been examining how effectively the regulatory commission's regional office in Atlanta policed the TVA.

An engineer said that many of the important people at the TVA had also worked at the regional office, "and so they are able to negotiate away violations. It's crazy. It's like the driver of a speeding car being stopped a second time down the road by the same cop and saying, 'Yeah, I sped once, so let's make a deal on this one.' And they get away with it."

The utility has said that, partly as a result of the costs of its nuclear program, its electrical rates will increase by as much as 9 percent in October.

Toxic Gas Cloud Leaks At Union Carbide Plant

Reuters

DANBURY, Connecticut — A cloud of toxic hydrogen chloride gas leaked Monday night from a Union Carbide plant in Charleston, West Virginia, but the leak "did not pose a danger to the community and no one was injured," a company spokesman said Tuesday.

It was the third leak at a Union Carbide plant in 15 days. Witnesses said a cloud rose near where 60,000 people had gathered for an outdoor concert.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Trade Winds Turn Slowly

America's huge trade deficit now menaces the world, providing seductive arguments to protectionists. How can it be reduced — and how fast? It takes two to tango, but in this case the choreography calls for a *corps de ballet*. And the dance may be slow.

A smooth fall in the dollar — a first necessity — requires that American interest rates fall against those elsewhere. Preferably this would be achieved by cutting the monumental federal budget deficit. Alternatively, it could follow a spontaneous weakening of demand in the private economy.

But necessary conditions are not always sufficient. Weaker demand growth in America — whether contrived through the budget or achieved more spontaneously — needs to be accompanied by rising demand elsewhere if the U.S. trade deficit is to fall. Otherwise the probability is world recession, with activity and employment shrinking but the trade imbalances little changed.

U.S. interest rates and the exchange rate have fallen recently because demand for U.S. output has sagged. Will other countries permit America to cash in on such improved competitiveness as this confers? Several European countries have reduced interest rates a little, particularly West Germany. That may help to revive their flagging demand.

But America's partners may be taking the wrong type of action. The major object of reducing U.S. interest rates is to make the dollar less tempting to international investors. Insofar as other countries reduce theirs in tandem, the desired fall of the dollar could be impeded. That is why we have been arguing for some departure, in the stronger countries, from current budgetary austerity, suggesting moderate tax cuts or public

spending increases to raise domestic demand without discouraging the gradual realignment of exchange rates. (Japan seems a prime case where the mixture of budgetary and monetary policies is wrong.) The need is for undramatic, cooperative steps to change the policy mix. Relatively minor shifts in policy, internationally coordinated, can have major beneficial effects on market sentiment — which is what is needed for the smooth adjustment of international parities.

At best, progress to better trade balance may be slow. On Aug. 21, Alfred E. Eckes, of the U.S. International Trade Commission, wondered on this page whether dollar devaluation would have much effect at all; and William McBride, in a report on Page 9 that same day, cited similar doubts from business and experienced economists. The dollar has fallen about 13 percent this year, but estimates by the OECD staff suggest that without appropriate changes of policy — including trade policy — by other governments, the effect on the U.S. trade deficit could be small even after four years.

Trade deficits, like supertankers, are slow to turn around. The reasons must be understood if hope deferred is not to make the heart of the markets sick. Devaluation worsens the trade balance before improving it, because import prices rise fast and it takes time for traders to step up exports. After the 1967 sterling devaluation, Britain needed nearly two years to get back into balance, starting from a much smaller deficit. America's trade gap — a global problem — can be bridged if governments match words with action. Even then they will probably have to live with it for several years to come.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Reagan's Idea of Apartheid

Finally President Reagan has provided a basis for understanding his relatively relaxed and indulgent view of South Africa. To an Atlanta radio station, he has given a snapshot of his picture of reality in that quarter. He finds it a place where important progress is being made through the happy incidents of a reformist local government and a pervasive American administration — where blacks really have very little to complain about. Anyway, the Soviet Union is stirring the pot.

No wonder he resists any policy change. Yet that is all — or most of it — quite untrue. From his comments it is evident that Mr. Reagan lacks the foggiest notion of what apartheid is about. Even in the limited areas where he points to progress, there is not all that much to boast about. One could hoot at him for his ignorance if it were not so painful.

Mr. Reagan altogether omits from his picture, furthermore, any hint of the larger and grosser aspects of apartheid: the humiliation and harassment by the pass courts; the forced removals; the brutalization of family life. He shows no awareness of the fundamental question of political power — disenfranchisement of blacks under the current system — nor of the quality of repression organized by whites to deny political power to blacks. Has anyone

told him that a state of emergency is currently in effect and that blacks are being arrested and killed practically every day?

The president did make his ritual use of the adjective "reputable" to describe apartheid. By what else he said, however, he erased any notion that the system truly troubles him. It was not simply that he was at pains to excuse Jerry Falwell from the burden of his unfair and unfeeling criticism — since only partially retracted — of the Nobel peace laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu. It was the particular explanation that Mr. Reagan offered in so doing.

South Africa, he said, is "a combination of minorities. There are at least 10 tribal divisions there." This is a painful echo of the official South African rationale for the large structure of apartheid: that blacks are not the rightful citizens of a unitary South African state, but members of distinct tribes that are to be consigned, unconsulted, to separate "homelands."

What Mr. Reagan said goes far to explain the most objectionable aspect of his approach to South Africa: his stunning lack of moral energy and commitment to the cause of justice. The South Africa he depicts exists only in his mind. But the South Africa that the United States must deal with exists on the ground.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rules for Supercomputers

Supercomputers are machines that do a billion or more calculations a second. They also threaten to create a head-on collision between national security and academic freedom. Defining rule-making is needed from a federal interagency study committee before both suffer.

The National Science Foundation plans to help fund supercomputer centers at four universities. Security officials are concerned that the supercomputers might be used to run programs of military significance to foreigners, like designing nuclear weapons or cracking codes. They note that even with regular inspection, it is still possible to disguise programs; often only a program's author can easily divine its purpose. Another concern is that diagnostic tests might reveal critical information about the supercomputers' system architecture.

The Defense Department wants universities to deny foreign scientists and students access to supercomputers, arguing that it is inconsistent to give Russians access to machines that they are not allowed to buy. Universities reply that it is not their business to discriminate on the basis of nationality or to act as the gatekeepers of advanced technology.

Nor should the government, in their view, specify whom the universities may accept as

students, or whom should be denied access to university facilities. It is just that kind of security restrictions that hobble the Soviet Union's progress, despite its excellent mathematicians, and prompt it to steal American technology, suggests Robert Parks, executive director of the American Physical Society.

Despite the stark clash of principles, there is a practical bridge between the two positions. Because of the expense of supercomputer time, universities will in fact monitor use closely. Although program sampling is not an absolute protection against disclosure, the researcher who has invited a foreign colleague to his campus will presumably know enough about any program to vouch for its purpose.

As for the chance of computer design secrets being filched by diagnostic tests, much of that information is already published; the rest, being proprietary, is presumably protected by manufacturers. Still, many East bloc researchers apparently have instructions to spy. The solution lies with the State Department, not the universities, in policing visas. Clear and simple rules to ensure that universities' supercomputers are efficiently used for their intended purposes should suffice to bar misuse.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

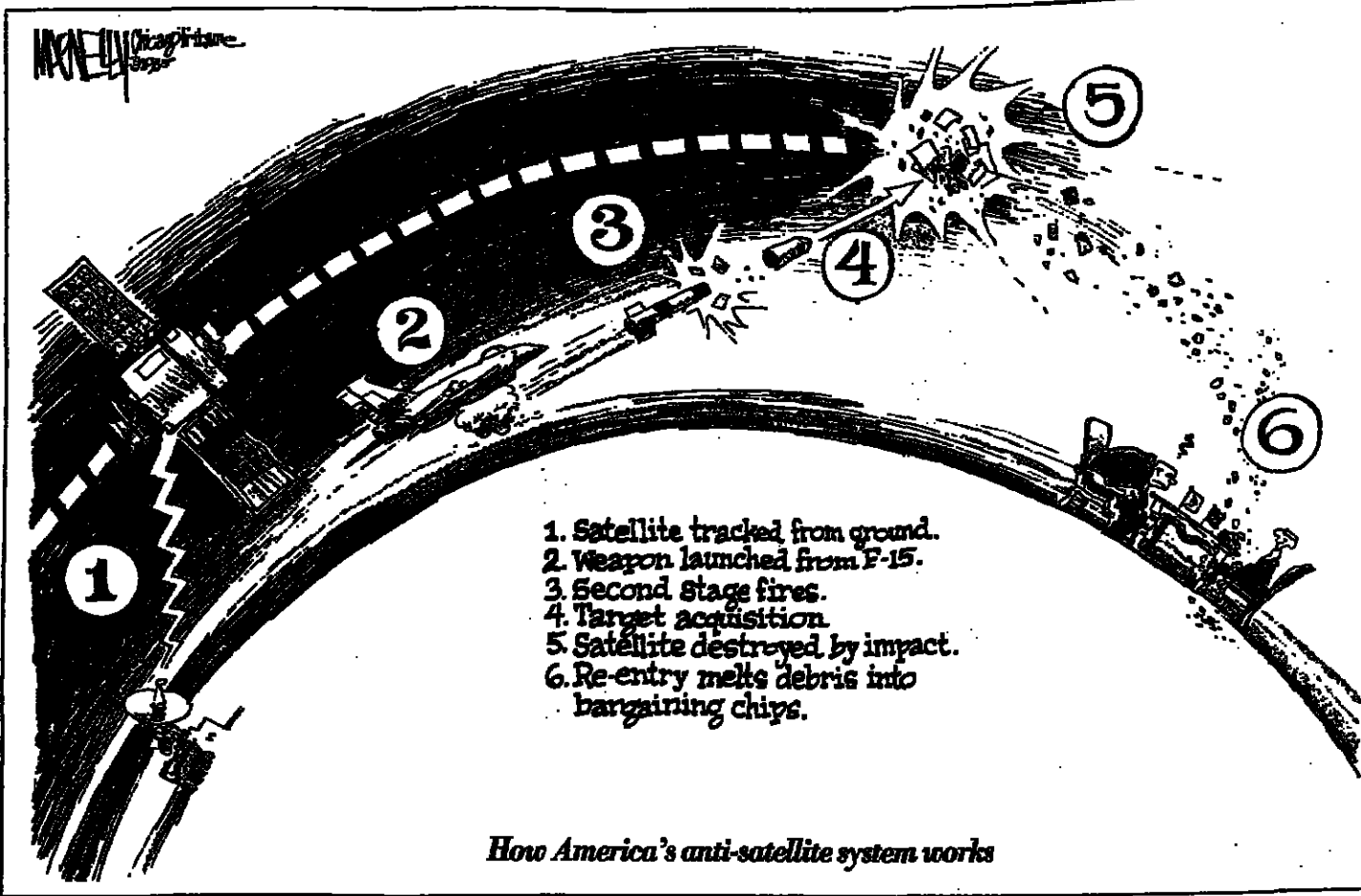
FROM OUR AUG. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Spiritists Await Dead Letter

NEW YORK — Professor William James, the Harvard University psychologist who died (on Aug. 27), had promised the members of the Society of Physical Research to help solve the great question: Can the dead communicate with the living, through mediums or otherwise? The late Dr. Richard Hodgson, of Boston, and Professor James had made many tests of this. Each had given the other a message which the first to die was to communicate to the survivor. After Dr. Hodgson died, Professor James waited for the message, but, so far as was known, it was never received. Before he died, Professor James confided messages to members of the Physical Society. They are confident that they will soon receive confirmation from the spirit world that communication between the dead and the living is possible.

1935: Ethiopians Prepare for War

ADDIS ABABA — As the war menace looms closer, hundreds of natives from outlying country districts are flocking out of the capital and returning to their villages on mule and on foot, following the Emperor's preliminary evacuation notice. Portly Ethiopian wives are accompanying their men folk. Some of the more prosperous are accompanied by one or two retainers on foot — the number of these being an indication of their wealth. Another exodus from the capital is being carried out under the supervision of police chiefs as hundreds of beggars, loafers and jobless are rounded up and drafted into the southern army which will confront the Italians on the Ogaden front. The troops give the impression of being full of enthusiasm despite the scarcity of weapons, ammunition and uniforms.



1. Satellite tracked from ground.
2. Weapon launched from F-15.
3. Second stage fires.
4. Target acquisition.
5. Satellite destroyed by impact.
6. Re-entry melts debris into bargaining chips.

How America's anti-satellite system works

The Contadora Process Needs Washington's Help

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — The Contadora process, launched hopelessly in 1983 to try to find a peaceful solution for Central America, is now virtually dead in the water. It will have little hope of making any headway unless the United States becomes actively involved.

To be sure, Contadora's wheels continue to turn. Last week the four founding nations — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — met in Cartagena, Colombia, with the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay. The founders hoped to breathe new life into the process by enlisting the support of the four emerging South American democracies. Even with it, however, Contadora's chances are almost nil.

The Contadora nations originally hoped to avoid involvement by the colossus to the north. That was perhaps unrealistic. The United States has legitimate security concerns in Central America. It has military advisers and assistance programs there; several thousand U.S. troops are deployed more or less permanently in Honduras on military maneuvers. The Reagan administration has not seemed very interested in a negotiated solution. That is why the Contadora countries started their effort.

Once undertaken, Contadora was quickly recognized as "the only game

in town," and it became de rigueur to express support. In Congress, perplexed legislators on both sides of the aisle could parry questions by saying, "I support the Contadora process." Even the Reagan administration said it backed the process. So did Nicaragua, the other Central American states and, indeed, virtually every government expressing an opinion.

Why, then, has Contadora not accomplished its objectives? Without question, the major obstacle is the attitude of the Reagan administration, which, despite occasional lip service, has no interest at all in a diplomatic accommodation with the Sandinistas. That was made perfectly clear this month by Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who said it was "preposterous to think we could sign a deal with the Sandinistas and expect it to be kept." In other words, no agreement is possible, ever.

Not that the Sandinistas have cooperated fully. Recently, for example, they walked out of a meeting sponsored by Contadora in protest over its failure to discuss U.S. support for the "contras." Nevertheless, the Sandinistas' record of cooperation is incomparably better than the Reagan administration's. Unlike Washington, Managua did at least accept

the draft treaties presented by the Contadora countries last September.

Nicaragua is prepared to negotiate revisions to the draft treaties; the Reagan administration is not. Last month Washington rejected an appeal from the Contadora foreign ministers to resume negotiations with the Sandinistas. The Reagan administration also made certain that Costa Rica rejected an appeal for talks aimed at easing tensions along its border with Nicaragua. This is not surprising. Incidents along the border serve the administration's purposes: At some point they may provide a convenient pretext for direct military action against Nicaragua.

Why has the administration so consistently undermined the Contadora process? Because so far the administration's objectives have been basically incompatible with those of the Contadora countries. The four Latin American states hope to produce a regional accommodation that is acceptable to all and protects the sovereignty of each. The administration seeks primarily to get rid of the Sandinistas, by force if necessary, and Nicaragua's sovereignty be damned.

So long as Washington holds to that position, the Contadora process will be stymied — which is just the

way the administration wants it, for it is thus free to pursue its confrontational approach unencumbered by a regional agreement or the compromises implied by negotiations. Meanwhile, since Washington is not a direct party to the Contadora process, it avoids responsibility for its failure.

The problem with this approach, for the United States, is that it leaves no workable options. The administration has blocked the diplomatic track, but the military defeat of the Sandinistas — the solution it would prefer — still seems prohibitively difficult and unpopular. It would, after all, probably require direct involvement of U.S. armed forces — with all the cost, risk and damage to broader relations that this would imply.

The only way out of the impasse would be direct and active U.S. involvement in the negotiating process. That would clearly require a change of attitude in the administration. If the United States cares enough about Central America to consider the use of force, surely it cares enough to make a serious diplomatic effort before force becomes necessary.

The writer is adjunct professor of Latin American studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Nonproliferation Treaty Has Worked So Far

By Lewis Dunn

The writer is an assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — The parties to the Nonproliferation Treaty are meeting to take stock of how well this treaty has worked since its entry into force in 1970. A great deal of attention will be paid at this review conference in Geneva to one of the treaty's goals — encouraging negotiations to end the nuclear arms race.

Let there be no doubt about the Reagan administration's pursuit of that goal. We are committed to redoubled efforts to reach concrete and verifiable agreements that radically reduce both sides' nuclear arsenals. We remain convinced that with persistent dialogue the resumed talks in Geneva can achieve such reductions. This would be the best first step to the goal of eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

An honest review of the NPT, however, must look at all of its goals. Without that, we cannot reach a fair and balanced overall evaluation of the NPT's health and vitality.

The treaty has been a cornerstone of international efforts to help prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, thereby contributing to all countries' security. Since it was opened for signature in 1968, only one additional country — not a party to the NPT — has detonated a nuclear explosive device. By contrast, more than 125 countries have renounced the right to do so

by joining the NPT, 16 of them since the last review conference in 1980. The NPT is the most widely observed arms control treaty in history.

The NPT also established the first export requirements among nuclear supplier countries by requiring international safeguards on nuclear exports to deter any misuse of such peaceful nuclear equipment and material. These controls have made it harder for non-NPT parties seeking the bomb to achieve that objective.

The NPT demonstrates broad international acceptance of nonproliferation. World opinion has come to regard the acquisition of nuclear weapons as illegitimate. References to the prestige of these weapons are no longer commonplace. Few expect that a world of many nuclear powers is the inevitable wave of the future. This growing norm of nonproliferation makes it tougher to set out on the road to a nuclear arsenal, and lessens the motivations to do so.

A fair and balanced review of the NPT makes clear that it has been and is essential to realizing the full benefit of the peaceful uses of the atom.

Its nonproliferation undertakings, including international safeguards, provide the necessary political confidence that peaceful nuclear trade will not be misused. Since 1970 that trade has steadily expanded, with parties to the treaty setting up nuclear research centers, making use of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture, and industry, and starting nuclear power programs.

The current NPT review conference will confront all countries with difficult questions and hard issues. There will be tough language used, and the United States cannot be complacent. All parties to the NPT need to take stock: to ask honestly where we are and what remains to be done. Each party will have to examine the role of the NPT in contributing to its security and in fostering its economic well-being.

In that process of taking stock, the Nonproliferation Treaty can and will stand on its own merits. It is an unquestioned arms control success. Even more than when it was signed 15 years ago, the treaty makes a vital contribution to the security and safety of the world. What is needed today is a recognition of that contribution and a redoubled commitment to realize fully all of the treaty's goals. United States policy is based on that recognition and makes that commitment.

International Herald Tribune

A Case for Skipping Much of August

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — On the wall just above my typewriter hangs a calendar, courtesy of the quarterly Foreign Policy, which tells you the anniversaries of interesting things that happened in international affairs day by day and month by month. I spent a lot of time staring at the calendar when the Muse hit me to lunch. This being commonly considered a slow and somnolent time of year, I have been giving particular attention to August.

What I have learned, first of all, is that August has been getting a bum rap; this is not at all a slow and somnolent time of year. Just because a lot of folks are sitting around some lakeside or building sand castles or otherwise goofing off does not mean that nothing is going on.

Second, I have discovered that you lose a lot of the texture and context of important happenings if you wait around for big, round-numbered anniversaries to come along.

It cannot have escaped your notice by now that the 6th, 9th and 14th of August this year were the 40th anniversaries of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and V-J Day — which, some would say, is proof enough that August is no slow month. But how many recall that on Aug. 2, 1939, Albert Einstein was not goofing off? He was writing a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt saying that "it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium." That is where the Manhattan project and the Alamogordo first test shot — and, indeed, the first use of nuclear weapons in war — had their start.

On that same day in August 1964, North Vietnamese torpedo boats were said to have attacked the destroyer U.S.S. Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin. Two days later, even as

American bombers were striking back against North Vietnam, President Johnson said: "We still seek no wider war." Three days after that, Congress passed the Tonkin Gulf resolution giving Mr. Johnson a license to do pretty much anything he wanted in pursuit of whatever policy caught his fancy in Vietnam.

You could argue that we are in safer hands when Congress, as is the case this year, recesses for August.

On Aug. 9, 1974, President Nixon ended his presidency by resigning, and brought an end to a threatening constitutional crisis called Watergate. Mr. Nixon pleaded not guilty, an exercise in semantics that was matched by the next day (Aug. 10) in 1949 when the War Department became the Defense Department.

American imperialism has had its fling in August. On the 12th, in 1898, the United States formally annexed Hawaii. On the 15th, in 1914, the Panama Canal opened for business. And on the 27th, the president of the United States made the following statement: "We are not making war on Nicaragua any more than a policeman on the street is making war on passers-by." In case you have wondered why Calvin Coolidge is said to be one of Ronald Reagan's favorite Presidents, that was Coolidge commenting, in 1926, on the landing of U.S. Marines in Nicaragua.

Speaking of imperialism, the Shah of Iran was restored to his throne on Aug. 19, 1953, with a helping hand from the CIA. Historians will be a long time contemplating whether the regime he replaced would not have been a better way for Iran to go than the way it has been going since Ayatollah Khomeini replaced the shah.

August has been particularly big on good intentions. On the first of this month 10 years ago we got the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at Helsinki. On Aug. 27, 1928, we got the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which was supposed to be an agreement banning war. On Aug. 30, 1963, a "hotline" was established between Washington and Moscow for the purpose of providing a quick way to cool off a superpower confrontation and reduce the risk of accidental war. On Aug. 21, 1944, U.S., British, Chinese and Soviet representatives met at Dumbarton Oaks to try to devise an international organization for the purpose of promoting, according to my calendar, "peaceful and legal solutions to world problems."

In August of 1812, on the 16th, General William Hull surrendered Detroit to the British. Two years later, in 1814, the British outdid themselves in Washington, where the temperature must have already been reasonably close to unbearable: British troops burned the Capitol and the White House as well.

I could go on, but it gets grimmer. On the last day of August in 1983, South Korea's KAL 007 was shot down by a Soviet fighter. On V-J Day in 1969, North Koreans shot down an American reconnaissance plane over international waters off the North Korean coast, killing 31 Americans.

It was also in August that William Clark, then Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, gave me a good reason to bring this recital to a close and take what is left of the month off of background, "Mr. Clark said, adding, 'We have too many facts.'"

Washington Post Writers Group.

For a Test Moratorium

One could not say it better than the headline over Anthony Lewis's Aug. 9 column: "Realistically: The Way to Stop Is to Stop." This is precisely what Moscow has been calling on Washington to do. To prove that it was ready to go its part of the way, it announced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for the duration of the year. Moreover, to provide the U.S. side with an added incentive to do the same, the Soviet government stressed that this sure would stay in force indefinitely if the Reagan administration also terminates its explosions.

Unfortunately, the White House's response has been Arctic, to say the least. It would seem that Washington would rather starve to death than accept a Soviet invitation to dinner. Mr. Lewis rightly stresses that the totals of existing nuclear weapons stockpiles are "astronomical, beyond our imagination," but not "beyond our control." People can put a stop to this madness.

One of the most effective ways to proceed would be to set a moratorium on all nuclear test explosions, as suggested by the Soviet Union, for that would be the best hindrance to the development of new nuclear weapons systems and the perfection of existing ones. The fact that the Soviet Union was the first with the mutual moratorium suggestion does not detract from its attractiveness. I am sure that if the United States was the first to come up with the proposal, the Soviet Union would have had no qualms in accepting it.

In attacking the moratorium idea by calling it a propaganda ploy, Washington intentionally avoids mention that prior to the public announcement Moscow sent a letter to

For Iraqis, Good Times May End

By Joyce R. Starr

BAGHDAD — A British tourist was observed breakdancing on his head at the entrance to Baghdad's El Rashid hotel. No one paid much notice, least of all the three security guards stationed by the door. Hard to believe? No more so than the passion in Iraq's capital for bowling, with slick new alleys available in

LETTER FROM BAGHDAD

almost every hotel. Or the sight of an American diplomat playing tennis in the midday sun "because otherwise you can never get a court."

Then there are the weddings that take place every Thursday night, a veritable dance of fashion that would have put Beirut to shame in better days. On the first Thursday night of July, for example, 65 newlywed couples checked in to the El Rashid, turning the rather austere premises into a festival of music, fashion and irrepressible children.

What about the war, you ask? The five-year-old conflict has depleted an estimated \$37 billion from the foreign exchange reserves and created an external debt previously estimated at \$20 billion, where now it is believed to be 75,000 Iraqi soldiers killed in battle. Ah, yes, the war. Had you just flown in from outer space, or awoken from a five-year sleep, you would find few clues in Baghdad suggestive of a struggle. Soldiers are not allowed to wear uniforms in the city. There are deep gashes in the earth, here and there; some houses have been destroyed during attacks. Yet much of the destruction could be mistaken for urban renewal, given the haphazard nature of Iranian shelling. The Iraqi soccer stadium took a recent hit, at three o'clock in the morning.

Construction is still going on all over town. High-rise buildings designed by Western architects go up along wide, newly paved boulevards. A typical apartment offers three bedrooms, at a cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000 — not altogether out of reach for a white collar worker who earns \$1,000 a month, pays no taxes and is a likely recipient of a low-interest government mortgage.

The Iraqi socialist regime has managed to provide cradle-to-grave benefits that Marx never dreamed of, and to maintain them throughout the war. Arab grants and loans totaling some \$50 billion have helped to defray expenses, along with rescheduling of foreign contract payments.

However, senior Iraqi officials say that the good life is about to undergo serious revision. If the economic plan for 1986-1990 is carried out, government control over the economy will be reduced, the private sector greatly expanded and funds previously lavished on social benefits redirected into capital investment. The goal is to achieve economic independence by untying the economy from the price of oil, which in turn means reinvesting oil revenues in industrial and agricultural technologies.

Plans underway for the construction of pipelines through Saudi Arabia and Turkey could double Iraq's annual oil revenues by 1987 to about \$20 billion. But even with a near-term end to the Iran-Iraq conflict, such additional funds would still fall far short of projected investment needs.

The next several years will therefore likely bring an end to many privileges, which now include new cars for the military and free homes for persons who make "distinguished contributions" in their work.

Iraqis may find themselves saddled for the first time with Western-style income tax laws. An initial attempt at tax collection was "legislated" by the government three years ago, but is so limited that few people know it exists. "It was an easy one," a senior official conceded. "But nothing is stable, nothing will stay as it is."

The Ba'athist regime seems to be preparing for the day of change. International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For a Test Moratorium

President Reagan forewarning him of the Soviet move and inviting him to join in. It is still not too late for the White House to put its militaristic ambitions aside and join the Soviet Union in a moratorium on all nuclear weapons testing. The day is still time until the end of the year.

Flight Attendant

In response to "TWA Employee Honored" (People, June 24): As a flight attendant of 13 years' standing on a French international airline, I welcome the official appreciation of Uli Derickson, the flight attendant on the TWA plane hijacked on June 14. Female flight attendants have often acted courageously in dramatic circumstances, and not only during hijackings. Once the danger was past, passengers have told journalists much the same what the hijacked TWA passengers said. But this, I believe, is the first time a stewardess has been given a public honor for an exceptional act of courage on duty. I thank TWA and the American media, and offer my congratulations to Uli Derickson.

[Name Supplied] Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letter to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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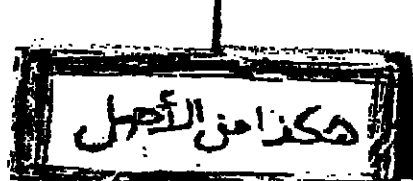
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612178 (Herald), Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Director de la publication: **Walter N. Thayer**
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285818. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: **Robert MacKinnon**, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262008.
Gen. Mgr. Germany: **W. Lauterbach**, Friedrichstr. 11, 1000 Berlin 1. Tel. 030/720733. Telex 416271.
S.A. au capital de 1.700.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021/126. Comptroller Paris: No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Anti-Apartheid Minister Arrested On Eve of Mandela Protest March

JOHANNESBURG — The Reverend Allan Boesak, a leading anti-apartheid minister, was arrested Tuesday, a day before he was to lead a march to demand the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader.

Mr. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was detained at a roadblock outside Cape Town by security policemen, according to a witness.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that the United States had made a formal protest to South Africa over the arrest.

In another development, a fact-finding trip to South Africa by three European Community ministers appeared in jeopardy after Foreign Minister R.F. Botha questioned the motivation for the trip.

In Pretoria, a police spokesman said that Mr. Boesak, 39, was arrested under the Internal Security

Act, which allows indefinite detention without charge. The spokesman refused to elaborate.

Mr. Boesak was arrested near the University of the Western Cape after going there to try to defuse a confrontation, his office said. He serves as the chaplain of the university for persons classified in South Africa as mixed race.

The South African Press Association said that police had fired tear gas at about 400 marchers at the university.

Mr. Boesak, a founder of the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid alliance, had called a march for Wednesday to Pollsmoor Prison, where Mr. Mandela is serving a life sentence for plotting sabotage. It was unclear whether the march would go ahead.

The minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, warned Saturday that "stern action" would be taken to prevent the protest, which, like all outdoor political gatherings, is illegal in South Africa.

Mr. Boesak was the latest of sev-

eral anti-apartheid activists to be arrested. In Durban, police confirmed Tuesday that the Reverend Mcebisi Xundu, an Anglican priest and Natal province chairman of the United Democratic Front, had been detained without charges.

Elsewhere, police reported that blacks tried to set fire to cars and buildings in six townships, but were dispersed.

In another development, it appeared that the trip of three EC foreign ministers would be delayed and possibly canceled. The ministers of Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg were to arrive Wednesday in South Africa and report to a EC meeting on Sept. 10 on possible sanctions against the white-minority government.

Mr. Botha said Monday that if the visit "is designed to prescribe foreign formulas for South Africa's complex problems and to lay down time scales for the implementation of those formulas, then the visit will serve no purpose."



KOREAN MEETING — Red Cross delegates from North and South Korea reopened talks in Pyongyang on Tuesday aimed at reunifying families. This was the first visit to Pyongyang since 1973 by a South Korean delegation, on the right side of the table.

U.S. Senators Assail China For UN Votes

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A delegation of seven U.S. senators denounced China's United Nations voting record in a meeting Tuesday with Deng Xiaoping. They complained that China has consistently supported the Soviet Union and opposed the United States.

The delegation, headed by the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, told Mr. Deng, the principal Chinese leader, and other officials that an examination of records of last year's General Assembly session showed that China had voted with the Soviet Union 86 percent of the time and had aligned itself with the United States in only 14 percent of the occasions where the two superpowers were in opposition.

U.S. officials said the United States has been particularly annoyed with China's repeated backing for "name-calling" resolutions attacking the United States, such as one last year that they said made the false claim that the United States was in "collusion" with South Africa's nuclear program.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and a former U.S. representative at the United Nations, told Mr. Deng that China was carrying out what he called a "two United States policy," working closely with the United States on bilateral issues but opposing it in public forums like the United Nations.

Another member of the delegation, Senator Pete Wilson, Republican of California, later told Peng Zhen, a member of the Communist Party Politburo, that China's public positions in opposition to the United States were "difficult to understand and unwelcome" to his California constituents.

The senators said Mr. Deng, 81, made no attempt to answer their criticisms during the meeting. "He heard all our questions and looked at his watch," Senator Moynihan said later. An account by the Chinese press agency made no mention of the senators' complaints.

During their sessions with Mr. Deng and other officials, the legislators also voiced unusually strong support for Taiwan.

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said he told Mr. Deng the Taiwanese "are long-standing friends of the United States, and we have made an obligation to help defend their security, their way of life, their system and their freedom of choice."

Senator Cohen said China's occasional talk of the possibility of employing a naval blockade or other military force against Taiwan



Robert J. Dole

was counterproductive and "would only add more fuel to the fire for support for the Taiwanese people in the form of more advanced weaponry."

Despite the senators' criticism of Chinese policies, the meetings with Mr. Deng and other officials were not characterized as acrimonious. Senator James A. McClure, Republican of Idaho, said he felt that relations between China and the United States were "progressing."

Meanwhile, the U.S. transportation secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole, Mr. Dole's wife, announced Tuesday that she had signed an agreement opening the way for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide greater assistance to China in developing its ports, harbors and inland waterways.

UN Chief Says Nuclear Powers Violated Pledge

Reuters

GENEVA — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, delivered a stinging rebuke to the world's major nuclear powers Tuesday at the start of a conference to review a nonproliferation treaty.

Unless the nuclear arms race between the major powers is halted, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said, "the terrible possibility of wholesale destruction will increase yet further and the fear of a final catastrophe will shadow our daily existence."

About 80 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, attended the start of a month-long review of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The 1968 agreement is aimed at preventing the spread of atomic weapons and halting the nuclear arms race.

In a statement read to the conference, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries had been halted. But nations possessing a nuclear force, he said, have not honored their pledge to end the arms race.

"In this respect, the implementation of the treaty has been largely one-sided," he said.

The nonproliferation treaty became effective in 1970 and has been signed and ratified by 130 countries. Four other countries have signed but not ratified the treaty, which extends to 1995.

The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain were the driving forces behind the treaty and are the only nations with nuclear weapons to have signed it. France and China have refused to participate.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar told the delegates that many countries are now technically capable of launching military nuclear programs but have voluntarily adopted a policy of restraint.

"There must be recognition of the fact that restraint on one side cannot reasonably be demanded in the face of unlimited expansion on the other," he said.

When the treaty was negotiated many experts believed that 15 to 20 countries would have atomic weapons by 1985. With the exception of a "peaceful" nuclear blast by India in 1974, no new country has demonstrated its ability to explode an atomic device.

[Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, called Tuesday on all other nuclear powers to join Moscow in renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. United Press International reported.]

"[There should be no doubt," he said, "that a mutual U.S.S.R.-U.S. moratorium on nuclear explosions would create favorable conditions for concluding an international treaty on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests."]

■ **Carter Opposes Space Plan**
Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, said the United States should forego deployment of a

space-based defense system in exchange for "dramatic reductions" of Soviet weapons. The Associated Press reported from the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado.

In a speech Monday to a largely military audience of 7,400, Mr. Carter said the United States has failed to make sincere negotiations on arms control over the past few years.

The most important issue for President Ronald Reagan to address at his summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in November is removing the "almost insurmountable wall" to negotiations, Mr. Carter said.

U.S. to Probe Chemical 'Risk' to Envoys in Moscow

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has said that it plans to send medical investigators to Moscow to determine the health risk posed by a chemical agent reportedly used to keep track of U.S. residents in the Soviet Union.

Charles Redman, a State Department spokesman, said Monday the investigators from the National Institutes of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency were to "systematically sample residential areas, work areas of the embassy, automobiles, clothing, to determine the extent and the level of contamination."

Last week, the government said it had learned that Soviet authori-

ties had been using chemical substances "to monitor the activities of employees" of the embassy.

It said the most widely used of the agents, nitrophenyl pentadiene aldehyde, or NPPD, had been determined through biological screening tests to be a mutagen, which can cause genetic change and possibly cancer. The government said tests were needed to determine the extent to which Americans had been exposed.

U.S. officials said the chemical was fluorescent when subjected to certain agents and could be used by the Soviet security police to show that dissidents and others might have been in contact with U.S. diplomats.

The Soviet Union called the charge an "absurd fabrication" and said it was intended to poison relations.

Mr. Redman said Monday that the government had made its findings public to make U.S. residents in the Soviet Union aware of the health risks.

"Our policy toward the Soviet Union has not changed," he said. "We have no illusions about Soviet behavior. Periodically they are going to do these kind of things. The use of tracking agents is only the latest example. We cannot let such actions pass. We will defend our interests and protect our diplomats. But we will not be deterred in our efforts to put our relations on a

Prices of Liquor, Beer Rise Sharply in Russia

New Move Against Heavy Drinking Will Increase Alcohol Revenues

By Serge Schneemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has sharply raised the prices of liquor, beer and champagne, bringing the price of the cheapest brand of vodka to 6.20 rubles a half-liter, or \$8 a pint.

The increases were announced Monday on the television news as part of the anti-drinking campaign of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. They came as no surprise to the thousands of men who had been standing in line outside liquor stores for up to three hours as rumors of price increases spread.

The announcement did not specify the new prices. But the percentage increases indicated that vodka would rise by three rubles a liter, or \$4 a quart. Lesser increases were announced for champagne, fruit and berry liqueurs and for beer, which is to increase by five kopecks for a half-liter.

The price increases may not seem exorbitant by Western standards. But for a Soviet worker earning 250 rubles a month, an extra 150 rubles for a daily pint can prove a substantial expenditure.

Although the increases evidently are intended to discourage heavy drinking, Soviet sources said they suspected that they also were aimed at slowing the decline in government revenue from liquor sales.

The revenue decline resulted from the introduction of laws June 1 that raised the legal drinking age from 18 to 21, restricted sales to the period from 2 P.M. to 7 P.M. on working days and increased penalties for public drunkenness. The government also has closed hundreds of stills and placed illegal brewers on a blacklist.

In an interview with the govern-

ment daily Izvestia, the new food industry minister, Anatoli M. Belichenko, said the government's effort to limit liquor production "has not been an easy process, and it has not gone smoothly everywhere."

According to reports from the provinces, some local leaders have objected to the closing or changing of liquor factories," he said.

But Mr. Belichenko said retail outlets were refusing deliveries of some alcoholic beverages, even though government quotas had not foreseen decreases in production before next year. He said the Moscow Champagne Factory was working at 20 percent of capacity, and demand for beer had fallen off 25 percent.

Izvestia also noted that while the demand for champagne and beer had dropped, the sale of perfumes had increased.

"From port and vodka, the diabolical alcohols have been shifting to perfumes and industrial fluids containing spirits," it wrote. "Doctors are becoming alarmed. The number of cases of poisoning has risen sharply."

In past campaigns, the government had found price increases of dubious value because they served to channel more of a worker's earnings into liquor and encouraged the spread of illegal stills. In the current campaign, however, Mr. Gorbachev appears to have pulled all stops.

The lines outside liquor stores have discouraged all but the most determined drinkers, and police dragnets for public drunkenness or illegal liquor sales have driven drunks off the streets.

India Optimistic on Sri Lanka Talks

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — An intense diplomatic effort by India is reported to have revived peace negotiations between the Sri Lankan government and minority Tamil rebels that broke down a week ago.

Senior Indian government officials expressed optimism Monday that three days of talks between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his foreign minister, Ramesh Bhandari, with the chief Sri Lankan negotiator, Hector Jayawardene, may be close to restarting the peace talks in Bhutan.

The talks, officials here say, broke down Aug. 17 because of a fraying of the June 18 cease-fire that had been a condition for the Bhutan talks. Indian officials added privately that the Sri Lankan government had refused to make substantive proposals to address the Hindu Tamil minority's complaints about domination by the island's majority Sinhalese.

These sources said they were optimistic because Mr. Jayawardene, brother of President Junius R.

Jayawardene of Sri Lanka, had reportedly delayed his departure from New Delhi.

He was to have stopped in the Indian capital only to pay respects to Mr. Gandhi. The visit, however, turned into a new round of negotiations with the Indian government including at least an hour of talks with Mr. Gandhi and more than 10

hours of talks with Mr. Bhandari.

Mr. Gandhi has leaned on the Sri Lankan government to defuse the crisis and has also sought to soften the most intransigent Tamil rebels now living in Madras, capital of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. He expelled three of the most militant opponents of the Bhutan talks.

Top Officials to Skip Meeting On U.S. Missing in Vietnam

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has downgraded a delegation going to Vietnam for talks on Americans missing since the war there.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard L. Armitage and Assistant Secretary of State Paul D. Wolfowitz are no longer scheduled to visit Hanoi, the State Department announced Monday.

But the department said the visit would proceed as planned on Wednesday and Thursday. Lower-ranking officials will take part on both sides, a department spokesman said, because Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam will be in Moscow when the U.S. delegation is in Hanoi.

A State Department official, who declined to be named, blamed the change in plans on Richard Childress, a National Security Council staff member who was in charge of arrangements for the trip.

Officials had speculated that Mr. Thach's absence might have been a calculated snub because of Washington's emphasis that the talks should not be seen as a move to normalize relations with Hanoi. But the State Department official dismissed this, along with theories that Moscow was seeking to demonstrate its primacy in Vietnamese affairs by summoning Mr. Thach.

Mr. Childress now will be the nominal head of the group, which seeks to learn the fate of 2,464 servicemen.

Animal Sacrifice, Feasting Bring Moslem World to Halt

(Continued from Page 1)

day. The sacrifice and the feasting, in rich areas and poor, are a family occasion.

Fakri, a taxi driver, said: "It's like your Christmas. Everything is closed. We get shish kebabs all day." Normally, he said, he could afford mutton or lamb at the usual \$2.25 a pound.

The religious devotion of a vast, frustrated majority is also seen to be one of this country's, and the region's, greatest potential political forces.

Each year there are concerns that the hajj will become the scene of radical fundamentalist actions. Most of the time, as this year, there is no problem. But memories remain of the armed confrontation in 1979 at the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

For several months President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, whose predecessor, Anwar Sadat, was assassinated by religious extremists, has been locked in a confrontation with Moslem fundamentalists.

Fundamentalist leaders were barred in June from staging protest marches. In July, several were arrested.

Sheikh Hafez Salama, the most conspicuous Egyptian fundamentalist leader at the moment, was released from prison to go on the hajj this year.

Western analysts speculated that Sheikh Salama might not be allowed back. But his lawyer said Sunday he expected no such problem. When he returns, the lawyer said, his agitation for the rule of Islamic law in Egypt will begin again.

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INSIGHTS

Women and Their Rights in Egypt: A Fundamentalist and a Liberal Perspective

By Jeffrey Bartholet

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — They were roommates first in New York's Greenwich Village, where both studied in the 1960s, and then in Qanatar prison near Cairo, where they were sent by President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

But while coincidence has pulled them together, their ideals have pushed them apart.

Safinaz Qazim, a Muslim fundamentalist who supports the establishment of an Islamic government in Egypt modeled on Iran, and Nawal Saadawi, a fierce proponent of secularism and women's liberation, represent the extremes of two strains in Egyptian life.

As Egyptians, they are participants in a mounting political and social struggle over the essential character of Egyptian society. As women, they are proponents of opposing views of the woman's role in that society.

The struggle, which now centers on a fundamentalist demand that the government should put strict Islamic law into effect, has caused much debate in the press, among politicians, in law courts and mosques.

The government is winning the majority of the battles. It arrested Sheikh Hafez Salama, a fundamentalist leader, this month, holding him briefly. But most liberals say that the fundamentalists are now winning the war.

"If you were to take a vote tomorrow on Salama's version of Islamic law, yes, the majority of people would vote for it," said a Muslim liberal during a recent interview.

Yet the primary concern of both liberals and fundamentalists extends beyond putting strict Islamic law, called *sharia*, into effect.

"More dangerous than the concept of applying *sharia*," said Sayed Yassen, a sociologist, "is that they want to establish a closed Islamic society in which the private sphere is controlled by public authorities."

Safinaz Qazim is representative of such thinking.

"You can't construct a secular body and put an Islamic badge on it," she says. Wearing a dress reaching her ankles and a veil that conceals her hair and neck, she adds, "What concerns us is the establishment of an Islamic state in Egypt; not merely *sharia* but an Islamic state which governs 24 hours of our life."

JUST a few blocks from her apartment, which is in a relatively poor neighborhood of Cairo, is the mosque where on July 14, Sheikh Salama worked a crowd of about 3,000 worshippers into a fever pitch before calling off a planned protest march to the presidential palace.

Inside Miss Qazim's modest apartment, pictures of

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Khaled al-Islambuli, the leader of Sadat's assassination, are displayed alongside a smiling graduation picture from New York University.

Miss Qazim says her nationality is Islam, which governs every act of her life. When she enters a room, she should utter a certain Islamic phrase; when she sneezes, there is another.

She contends that Christians as well as Muslims should be required to veil all but the face, hands and feet, and that the woman's primary role should be in the home.

Miss Qazim said that in the society she envisioned, a woman like Nawal Saadawi would face an Islamic court.

"As an infidel, if she expresses her views, she will be tried and given a chance to repent," said Miss Qazim. "If she insists on opposing Islam, she should be killed."

Miss Qazim had not yet embraced fundamentalism when she and Miss Saadawi lived together for three months in 1965. They saw films, went to the theater and sometimes discussed the role of women in society.

Miss Saadawi was studying at Columbia University to become a psychiatrist, and Miss Qazim at NYU to prepare for a career as a drama critic.

In prison, 16 years later, they met again. Along with about 35 women and 1,500 men, they were swept up in a

dragnet by Egyptian security forces in September 1981. The overnight crackdown occurred just two months before Sadat's assassination by Muslim extremists.

Miss Qazim, the fundamentalist, and Miss Saadawi, the women's rights advocate, were the first two women released by the new president, Hosni Mubarak, and they walked from the prison arm in arm. But they have seen little of each other since.

MISS Saadawi's apartment is in a more affluent neighborhood than Miss Qazim's. Inside, Bedouin rugs cover the floors, and books in Arabic line the shelves, yet the atmosphere suggests she is comfortable in a Western setting.

Books like "Our Bodies, Ourselves" and "Selected Works of Lenin" compete for space on the shelves with a wealth of electronic equipment: stereo, tape recorder, a large television set and a videocassette machine.

Miss Saadawi has written several books on women's issues and is the elected president of the 125-member Arab Women's Solidarity Association, one of several small groups lobbying for women's rights.

Recently, these women's groups gained what they called a partial victory when the government passed a law in early July recognizing certain basic rights for women.

The law gives a woman the right to request divorce if her husband takes a second wife, and allows the judge to decide whether polygamy has harmed the first wife. A decree issued by Sadat in 1979 and repeated several months ago, declared that polygamy was legally harmful to a first wife and automatically gave her the right to divorce her husband.

"Who is the judge to decide?" said Miss Saadawi. "It's the woman who decides whether she has been harmed or not."

Some of Miss Saadawi's views, considered blasphemous by fundamentalists like Miss Qazim, are disavowed even by liberals as being "too Western." Liberals here, both men and women, argue for their rights within an Islamic framework.

But Miss Saadawi argues that Islam, even in an enlightened interpretation, has no place in either politics or law.

Ali Hilal Dessouki, a Cairo University professor, says, "The issue is not Islam versus anti-Islam, but one of medieval versus modern Islamic thinking."

Though Miss Saadawi concedes that fundamentalism is gaining adherents in Egypt, she does not expect to be wearing a veil or sitting before one of Miss Qazim's courts in the near future.

She says confidently, "Egypt is not Iran."

The Mandela Legend Gives Imprisoned Leader Bargaining Power

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The earnest young man in a yellow T-shirt that proclaimed his membership in a black political movement paused for a moment from the singing, chanting ritual of the big funeral rally to answer his questioner. "Nelson Mandela is my leader," he said in tones of reverence. "He is a great man. He is going to lead our people to freedom."

He could not have been more than 16, which meant he had never seen the subject of his admiration nor heard him speak. Nelson Mandela, 67, the acknowledged leader of South Africa's main black nationalist movement, the outlawed African National Congress, was imprisoned for life 23 years ago on charges of sabotage.

Since then, only Mr. Mandela's family has been allowed to visit him regularly and only an occasional second-hand report from him has seeped through the controls and gag laws that enclose his cell.

Yet, instead of fading from memory as the government hoped when it sent him to a windswept prison off Cape Town in August 1962, Mr. Mandela's fame has grown with the years into a legend that has assumed an almost messianic importance to many of the 21 million blacks who live under the apartheid system of white-minority rule.

The swelling demand for his release could lead to a major confrontation Wednesday. A march of 20,000 people is planned to Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, where Mr. Mandela is held, in defiance of a warning by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange that the march is illegal and police will stop it.

It is not only the militant youth who respond to the Mandela legend. Even black political opponents, including conservatives who work within the apartheid administration and are despised by the ANC, acknowledge it and join ritually in the calls for Mr. Mandela's release. To do otherwise would be seen as an act of sacrilege in the black community.

An opinion poll published in a Johannesburg newspaper on Sunday showed that more than 90 percent of the country's blacks want Mr. Mandela released unconditionally.

"He has become the symbol of our people," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize. "His imprisonment represents their oppression. His self-sacrifice is what we would all like to be in resisting that oppression, and his release has come to symbolize the liberation they are longing for."

Mr. Tutu said, "It may seem almost childish, but the faith in him is so complete that somehow I think people believe that if he were to come out, things would be all right."

Mr. Mandela's stature among his own people and his growing reputation abroad have become major political problems for the Pretoria government, which now finds itself involved in a sort of shadow negotiation with his prisoner over the conditions under which he might accept his own release, and the policies of his outlawed organization.



Mourners show their sympathies for Nelson Mandela at a funeral in Port Elizabeth for three victims of recent unrest.

FOR seven months, a kind of dialogue has been going on through the media between Mr. Mandela and President Pieter W. Botha. First Mr. Mandela has presented a statement through members of his family and other occasional visitors, and the president has replied in major public pronouncements.

This spectacle of the long-term political prisoner forcing his chief jailer to respond to him, and thereby increasing the international pressures on the white government, has added to Mr. Mandela's reputation.

In a way, said Tom Lodge, a specialist in black politics at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, the Botha government has become Mr. Mandela's prisoner, trapped in the choices it faces over how to deal with him.

"On the one hand, it would like to demythologize him by releasing him," said Mr. Lodge. "It is also worried that he may die in prison, which would cause a massive black reaction."

"On the other hand, it is worried about the impact he would have on the black population if he were released to become politically active again. And Mandela is not making it easy for them. He is playing it tough, refusing to accept any conditions and making it clear that he will not renounce the ANC or any of its policies."

Last December, Mr. Mandela rejected a government offer to release him into the Transkei tribal homeland, which is run by a relative,

Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima. Mr. Mandela made it clear that he would not accept any restrictions, nor have anything to do with what he regards as puppet states established under the apartheid system.

In February, Mr. Botha offered to free him if he would renounce the ANC's commitment to guerrilla struggle. Again, Mr. Mandela rejected the offer out of hand.

"Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts," he said in a statement read for him by his daughter, Zindziwa, 23, at a rally in Soweto. He added that "I cannot and will not give any undertaking at a time when I, and you the people, are not free."

His wife, Winnie Mandela, 52, who has herself been restricted during the 23 years of his imprisonment, said in an interview Saturday, "If they were to release him unconditionally, he would come right back here to Soweto and pick up where he left off when he was sent to prison. He would completely disregard the banning of the ANC and all the other laws imposed on him by a government he does not recognize."

"I do believe he would be back in prison within hours."

By the accounts of those who knew him before, and the few who have seen him in prison, the figure behind the legend is a man of considerable presence — tall, now gray-haired, vigorously healthy, with a dignified bearing that

visitors describe as being incongruous in the prison surroundings.

"Throughout our meeting I felt that I was in the presence not of a guerrilla fighter or racial ideologue, but of a head of state," wrote Samuel Dash, former chief counsel to the Senate Watergate committee and now a director of the International League of Human Rights. He saw Mr. Mandela last January.

Even the white prison warders show him respect, according to Neville Alexander, who spent 10 years with Mr. Mandela in a small "leadership group" of political prisoners who were separated from the others on Robben Island, where Mr. Mandela was held until he was moved with four others to Pollsmoor Prison, outside Cape Town, three years ago.

NELSON Rolihlahla Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, a prince of the royal house of Tembuland, which now falls within Transkei. Some think his royal upbringing freed him at an early age from the emotional and intellectual shackles of second-class citizenship and helped build the assured manner he later displayed.

As a student at the black university of Fort Hare he is said to have become convinced that the prospect of tribal rule was not to his liking. He became involved in African nationalist poli-

tics and was expelled for helping to organize a student strike.

He went to Johannesburg, where he became apprenticed to a firm of white lawyers and later established his own law firm in partnership with Oliver Tambo, a lifelong friend who is now the president of the ANC in exile.

Mr. Tambo and Mr. Mandela rose rapidly together through the ranks of the ANC, the oldest black nationalist movement in Africa. Founded in 1912, the ANC at that stage was still a moderate, almost deferential organization whose leaders positioned the white government politely for a better deal but never dreamed of seeking majority rule.

When a National Party government of white Afrikaners came to power in 1948 and tightened segregation with its apartheid ideology, the two young lawyers formed a militant wing of the ANC called the Youth League and soon imposed its views on the old organization.

As the government began closing in on the increasingly militant organization, Mr. Mandela was first given a suspended sentence for organizing a campaign of civil disobedience, then silenced and restricted in his movements with a banning order under a catch-all security law called the Suppression of Communism Act. Put on trial for treason, he and 155 co-defendants were acquitted after four years.

In the international outcry that followed the police shooting of 69 passive resisters in the black township of Sharpeville in 1960, the government outlawed the ANC. The organization, which until then had waged passive resistance campaigns in the style of India's Mohandas K. Gandhi to try to pressure the government into ending apartheid and calling an all-race convention to write a new constitution, decided that peaceful methods were no longer possible.

The ANC has long had an alliance with the small, predominantly white South African Communist Party, which was outlawed in 1950 and today receives arms and other aid for its guerrilla forces from the Soviet Union.

THERE are several known Communists on the ANC national executive committee. But both Mr. Mandela and Mr. Tambo have denied that the ANC is itself Communist, as Pretoria claims.

Announcing the 1960 decision to switch to guerrilla struggle in what was to be his last public speech, Mr. Mandela, then a provincial president of the ANC, formed an underground military wing called the Spear of the Nation.

As its first commander, Mr. Mandela slipped abroad to arrange training facilities in Algeria and to undergo a brief training course himself. He returned to South Africa to a daredevil underground existence, tales of which have added greatly to his romantic image among blacks.

Eventually Mr. Mandela was caught and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for incitement and for leaving the country illegally.

A year later he was back in court, this time as the main defendant in a trial, on charges of sabotage, featuring the entire high command of the Spear of the Nation, blacks, Asians and whites caught on a small farm near Johannesburg. All were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The trial was probably the most important single event contributing to the Mandela image.

With crowds attending court each day, he conducted himself, in the words of a defense lawyer, "in a manner that was almost regal," ending "in a Socratic address to the court that has become part of the history of the black resistance."

Mr. Mandela spoke of his ideal of a democratic and free society in which all people could live together in harmony and with equal opportunity, then declared: "It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

His long incarceration has honed that message. There has been no act of compromise or misjudgment to tarnish the image of self-sacrifice. His inimitable calm has added to the mystique.

There, for a time, the story seemed to end. The ANC, its leaders jailed and its organization broken by extensive arrests, seemed no longer to exist as a viable political movement, above or below ground. Guerrillas of Spear of the Nation made occasional bomb attacks and were usually caught almost immediately.

From the moment Mr. Mandela went to prison, however, the ensign of defiance was taken over by his wife.

NOMZAMO Winnie Madikizela was only 20 when she left a remote rural district in the Transkei and traveled to Johannesburg to become the first black woman in the country to qualify as a medical social worker. She knew little of politics, but when she met Mr. Mandela, then 35, she says she immediately fell in love.

"Winnie Mandela has made a major contribution to Nelson's image," said Mr. Tutu. "They have become a symbolic couple with their incredible strength and refusal to be broken."

It was Winnie Mandela, who last week conveyed the latest message from her husband in the strange dialogue between him and Mr. Botha, a hard-line statement that he would refuse to join a constitutional convention with the government if it released him.

"The only thing that is left to be discussed by the people of this country and the ruling Afrikaners is the handing over of power to the majority," she quoted him as saying.

The statement dismayed white liberals and some members of what is known as the "enlightened" wing of Mr. Botha's National Party. These whites see Mr. Mandela as the only black leader with across-the-board support in the fragmented black community, and say the only way to avoid an all-out racial confrontation is for the government to strike a deal with him.

Winnie Mandela hinted last week that her husband's refusal to negotiate is not immutable. "If the government abandons apartheid, lifts the ban on the ANC, releases all political prisoners and allows the exiles to return, then Nelson and the other ANC leaders would be prepared to sit down and talk," she said.

Mr. Botha seems a long way from considering that. He has ruled out the one-person, one-vote formula the ANC demands and made it clear that the only changes he is prepared to consider allow for little more than black participation and consultation in the current political system.

50 Years After Leaving Poland and Its Jails, Former Dissident Finds Much Is Familiar

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSAW — In February of 1935, my father, Adam Kaufman, jumped bail, and carrying his family, did not know how to use. He slid and stumbled from his native Poland into temporary sanctuary in Czechoslovakia. This summer, after 50 years, my 82-year-old father came back, to visit me in Warsaw.

In the half century of his absence, Poland's borders have shifted about 200 miles (325 kilometers) to the west; my father's nationality, the Jews of Poland, have been killed or have fled; and though in his day it was Communists who were hunted and imprisoned as dissidents, today a Communist government hunts and imprisons others.

Yet, though the demographics have changed radically and the landscape has been altered by war and time, there is much in the conspiratorial and romantic culture of contemporary Poland that my father found movingly familiar.

At the outset, I think I am obliged to declare myself. From an intimately subjective perspective, this story begins on a subway train in 1946, when my mother and father and I were returning home from visiting friends in Brooklyn.

During the evening, my father had used the Polish verb "to sit" in a way I had never heard it used before. "Yes, I sat with him," he had said, or, "We sat there for two years." On the train home, I timidly asked him did that mean he had been in jail. Very gently, he said yes, that in another time, in another place, he had been a Communist revolutionary and that he had spent nine and a half years in jail between the time he was 22 and 33 years old.

I was then 8, and I regularly listened to the radio program "Gangbusters." I believed that bad people went to prison and good people put them there, and here was the best man I knew, a man who had saved me from occupied France and the furnaces of war, and he had been imprisoned many times. In that instant, I think, I received my Polish patrimony, which in large measure includes an awareness that in this world the good often go to prison.

Over the years, after that moment on the train, I came to know many of the details of my father's early life. Once, when he was 70 and I was 35, he gave me a 100-page typescript spelling out as dispassionately as he could the details of what he did and thought in the years before I was born, in 1938.

As I prepared to welcome him to Warsaw, I reread this account of trials, interrogations, beatings, hunger strikes, suicide attempts and illicit flights across borders. What had seemed distant and romantic and dated when I first read it in New York felt almost contemporary amid today's Polish realities.

Now, my father often scorns his youth as naively misguided, and for almost five decades he has been an intensely private man. He has allowed me to write about his visit to Poland only with great reluctance, once again indulging his only child.

FROM the very first hours of my father's recent monthlong visit, both of us were absorbed by often uncanny symmetries and striking ironic twists. Just after he arrived, I had to go to Gdansk to cover the trial of Adam Michnik and two other Solidarity activists, who were subsequently sentenced to prison for having advocated a 15-minute general strike to protest price increases.

When I returned, my father asked me what the specific charges had been, and when I told him, he replied, "In my day, it was paragraph 102." He recited from memory: "Membership in an illegal organization that has as its aim to abolish most of the existing social order." He added, "Then it meant Communists, now it means Solidarity."

There was more symmetry. The last time my father had been charged under that law was when he stood trial with 19 other men, among them Mr. Michnik's late father, Ojasek Szechter.

That trial was held in Lvov, then a Polish, now a Russian city, in 1929. All the defendants were members of the Communist Party of the Western Ukraine, an autonomous part of the Communist Party for the Polish provinces with a large Ukrainian population, which my father, then 27, headed as secretary. He was the princi-

pal defendant in that trial, and he eventually drew the longest sentence, four years.

As he prepared for his return to Poland, my father had very much wanted to meet Mr. Michnik, the 38-year-old son of his old colleague, who uses his mother's name. He admires Mr. Michnik's anti-totalitarian essays and he respects the political and humanistic activities of the man whom many in the Polish opposition consider to be their most articulate champion.

Since Mr. Michnik's arrest in February, he has not been allowed to see visitors. But a few days after he was sentenced to two and a half years, the Polish historian's fiancée, Barbara Szedowska, came to visit and spent a few hours with my father.

He greeted her with almost courtly respect.

In his day it was Communists who were hunted and imprisoned. Today a Communist government hunts and imprisons others.

He told her that his wife, my mother, who died in New York five years ago, had once written a total of eight years for him, and that her sacrifice, which had been low for him, had turned out to be more fruitful than his own, which had been made in the name of dogma.

Miss Szedowska asked my father about his first impressions. He told her that there were many, but that one struck him as particularly ironic. He said that when he was a young Communist organizer in the 1920s, people in Poland had many ways to explain and account for their unhappiness and dissatisfaction.

"There was a pluralism of blame," he said. "A worker might blame the factory owner, some anti-Semites blamed wealthy Jews, Jews said the problem lay with anti-Semites, and the peasants resented wholesale merchants. Others pointed to Germans or Ukrainians as the source of trouble. Meanwhile, we Communists, a small group, ran around saying, no, it's not a question of individual grievances, it is the system that is to blame."

"Now, after 50 years, I come back and what

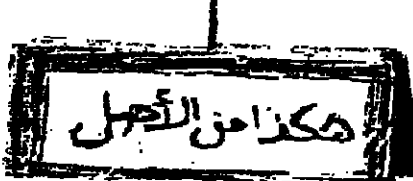
do I see? The whole nation knows perfectly well that the problem lies with the system and only the leaders are saying, No, the difficulties are the fault of individuals, former leaders, mistake politicians, or, as during the anti-Semitic purges of 1968, Jews."

Miss Szedowska laughed. She then described for my father how she had nursed Mr. Michnik's father for the half year during which he was dying of cancer. At the time, his son was in jail awaiting a treason trial that was never held. She said that Mr. Szechter had some years earlier actively turned against Communism, and that he even participated in protest hunger strikes in the Catholic churches he had once regarded as bastions of obscurantism, repression and bigotry.

History is everywhere in Poland, and the often tragic past is unavoidable. Everywhere there are monuments to sacrifice, to suffering. Families visit cemeteries regularly and bus loads of schoolchildren go each day to the concentration camps of Auschwitz, Majdanek and Treblinka. In Warsaw alone, there are three former prisons that now are museums. The sense of national history is everywhere.

ON the day we went to Auschwitz, as we walked in the rain among the rows of barracks, my father seemed to be thinking of specific losses — his sister, my mother's sisters, his nephews and nieces and the friends of his youth who perished in Nazi camps.

There is a long gravel road that leads to the crumbling crematorium. My father walks slowly and uses a cane, and I could see that pieces of gravel were cutting into his thin sole shoes. I asked him if he wanted me to ask for permission to drive him. He said, "No, this is the Via Dolorosa; it is supposed to hurt, and it is right that it is raining."



ARTS / LEISURE



Lalu (second from right), a favorite character in "Hum Log," and family members commiserate over his loss of plane ticket.

Can India TV Soap Opera Beat Films? Stay Tuned

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW DELHI — The possibility that Badke, an attractive young social worker, might not marry the handsome Dr. Ashwani Kumar alarmed and dismayed the viewers of India's most popular television soap opera last year.

Hundreds of letters poured in demanding that the couple be reunited, and demonstrators marched on the house of the actress who plays the heroine.

This summer the viewers got their wish. On wedding night, stores and shops closed early across India as people rushed home to their sets. It was one of the most widely watched shows in the country's history.

It was also a milestone for Indian television. The phenomenal success of its pioneering series "Hum Log" has led to a new era of programming and a proliferation of serials. For the first time, television is challenging films as India's most popular mass entertainment.

"Hum Log" has recently shared the loyalty of viewers with a program called "Rajni," about a beautiful and spunky consumer advocate. After Rajni challenged the taxi industry for cheating customers, a hundred taxi drivers picketed the studio in Bombay.

Turn-of-Century Paris Designer, Poiret, Honored at Tokyo Show

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — The French couturier Paul Poiret, who popularized the hobble skirt and revived the Empire style at the turn of the century, is being remembered in an exhibition here at the headquarters of the designer Hanae Mori.

The exhibition, organized by Paris's fashion museum and the Japanese Fashion Foundation and scheduled for Paris in December, includes 40 Poiret dresses from 1912-38.

Also popular is "Khandann" — which means "Dynasty" — a steamy melodrama about the Indian jet set with more than an accidental resemblance to its American counterpart. But it is "Hum Log" that led the way.

"It has acquired the status of landmark," said Harish Khanna, director-general of the government-owned television network.

"Hum Log," Hindi for "We People," was modeled by the government after a television series in Mexico credited with helping bring down the birth rate there. The idea was to produce an entertaining but mildly propagandistic program emphasizing family planning and other social issues.

"Hum Log" has dealt with birth control, alcoholism, political corruption, the controversy over dowries and numerous other pressing issues. In the process, it has become the first long-running Indian television serial to portray the travails of everyday life for a working-class family. Indeed, all year, life for the sprawling extended family of Bhabeshwar Ram has been one disaster after another.

Grandmother is dying of cancer. Father is perpetually drunk. Mother fights with daughter-in-law. A glib daughter runs off to Bombay to get into the movies but ends up duped and humiliated. A son becomes a suspect in the murder of his girlfriend's father, a smuggler.

For comic relief, another son, Lalu, the show's most popular character, always finds his plans going awry. In one episode, he tried to get a job in the Gulf, lost his ticket and was deported back to India.

The creators of "Hum Log" recently tried to elevate Lalu's status by moving him out of the house and having him act responsibly. Once again, the viewers protested. Now Lalu is back to his old ways and his name has come to be widely used as an endearing term for a foolish bumpkin.

In many respects, "Hum Log" was a concept whose success was inevitable sooner or later. One obvious factor was the tremendous growth in television ownership. Indians own about five million sets, double the number two years ago and half what it is expected to be two years from now. The government estimates an average of 10 viewers a set.

Last year, the government approached P. Kumar Vasudev, a Bombay film director, to help put together a soap opera to run two or three times a week — something that had never been tried before.

"At the time, I thought television had no future," recalled Vasudev. "Suppose the show flopped? My film career would be ruined also."

He agreed to serve as director only if the government turned the production over to an independent team that would raise money from a commercial sponsor.

This, too, was a new concept that set a pattern for Indian television. "Hum Log" is brought to the viewers by the makers of instant coffee and toothpaste, and there are 10 commercially sponsored series programs. Several more are due in the fall.

As mass entertainment, "Hum Log" is unusual because of the general dominance of escapist fare in the media. Popular Indian movies, as opposed to art films, are famous for their violence, fantasy and torrid romance. Some critics say that cinema may well be influenced by the success of "Hum Log."

For now, it has certainly given new vitality to the careers of its cast, most of whom were unknown stage actors or amateurs before the "Hum Log" boom. They still are paid only about \$40 an episode.

The show, in fact, is produced so cheaply that rehearsals take place in the lounge of a government guest house. The studio has only three cameras, the lights aren't movable, and shooting has to take place after midnight.

Presley Bio-Musical: Necrophiliac Rock

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — If the immense amount of preshow publicity is to be believed, the reason Alan Bleasdale put together his musical biography of Elvis Presley, "Are You Lonesome Tonight?" (at the Phoenix), was to correct the unflattering image of The King offered by various recent biographies. But the Elvis he gives us is not in much better shape. We first meet him, in a memorable performance by Martin Shaw, as a bloated, mawkish, dying drug addict in a purple velvet tracksuit, a man patently at the end of his life and career but still trying to recall his former greatness while surrounded by corrupt managers, grasping relatives and a former employee who returns to blackmail him over some unsavory connections with the Mafia.

THE LONDON STAGE

Bleasdale, from his television track record, is a savagely good writer, and there are a few moments when one can glimpse what might have been a wonderfully black comedy about rock superstardom. Presley was, it would appear, obsessed by a stillborn sibling ("We coulda been the Everly Brothers," he says) and by a dog whose death several years earlier nobody had quite liked to explain to him. He also seems, according to the idea of having his wife's lover killed until a last-minute change of mind sent several henchmen tearing through the local telephone directory in search of men with Italian-sounding names who might be about to pull the trigger.

All this might have been made for an Orson Welles farce about fame and lunacy. Bleasdale, however, is faced with the needs to slot in about a dozen of Presley's best-loved hits (sung by a pelvis-thrusting double on a platform above the ghastly living room where the idol would appear to be dying of a surfeit of chocolate ice cream) and to appeal to fans of necrophiliac rock. Robin Lefevre's production reflects this uncertainty of style and purpose: against a set of crushed Cadillacs apparently borrowed from "Cats," the show opens with an Elvis-type funeral before settling down into a straightforward song-by-song revivalist meeting. Apart from the older Elvis, the 30 characters are sketched in the most shadowy outline, presumably because most are still alive to reach for libel lawyers. We get to know very little of the intriguing colonel who ran the Presley enterprises, and even less about the parents and colleagues in what would appear to have been a deeply depressing life.

For late nights in the Donmar Warehouse, the final offering in David Kernan's summer-long cabaret season is "How Lucky Can You Get?" — a tribute to the songs of John Kander and Fred Ebb, amiably if blandly performed by Josephine Blake, Ray Evans, Diane Langston and Angela Richards. The trouble is that Kander and Ebb need setting up; though they have written some of the greatest Broadway and TV-special scores in the last 15 years ("The Rink," "Chicago," "Liza with a Z" and "Cabaret"), they lack an identity in Britain. What is needed is the script treatment that Dick Vosburgh gave Jerome Kern in the best of these cabaret treats.

The star of the American Acting Company's production of "The Cradle Will Rock," in a guest season at the Old Vic, is undoubtedly its venerable director, John House-

man, who appears at a downstage lectern before the show starts every night to give a brief recap of the events surrounding its first staging in 1937 — Houseman and his co-director, Orson Welles, carrying a piano through the streets of New York in search of an empty theater after they had been locked out of theirs in a government project that considered the show too risky at a time of industrial unrest, and the ultimate performance of the work in the orchestra because the company had been forbidden to appear in it on any stage.

Houseman's wry, professorial delivery of one of the more intriguing chapters of U.S. theater history is followed by his staging of the labor opera that caused the trouble: a brisk, raw, juvenile satire written and composed by Marc Blitzstein under what would seem to have been the influence of Kurt Weill and Thornton Wilder. Nothing dates faster than agitprop, however, and though Houseman has brought over a strong company, headed by the wonderful Paul Lippone (Broadway's original Evita) there's not much they can do to hide the fact that Blitzstein's satirical writing was about as intelligent as that of an average Superman comic. "The Cradle Will Rock" could have done with a writer as

well as a composer. It's American Weill without the Brecht, and the result is predictably a few good and haunting songs but not a lot else.

For a brief lunchtime run at the Donmar Warehouse in Covent Garden, until the end of this week, Kenneth Branagh's "Tell Me Honestly" is a curious little backstage musical that seems to have started out as a sketch for a Royal Shakespeare Company cast party. Two neurotic actresses (Sarah Woodward and Jan Raver) confront the director (Nicholas Woodeson) of a large subsidized company with their ambitions and his megalomania. Along the way we get a couple of songs of truly stunning inadequacy.

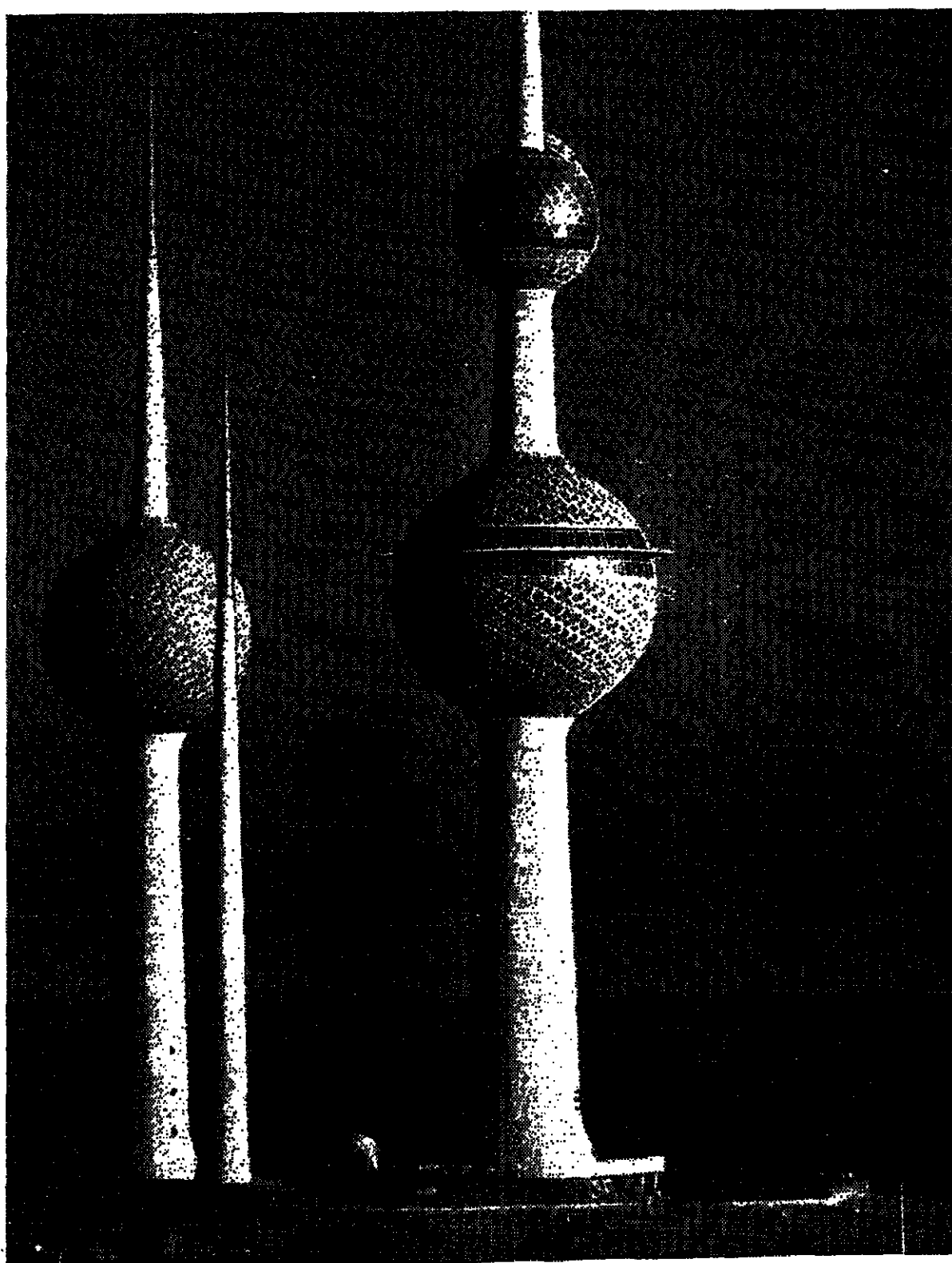
What is intriguing is that this piece should have come at the end of Branagh's two-year stint with the RSC as Henry V. He is either trying to tell us that the kind of directors who run large subsidized companies have lost all touch with their players and their original ambitions, or that the kind of actors who join large subsidized companies are raving neurotics who ought to find something better to do. Until he decides which of those arguments he wishes to complete, his show is bound to look a little schizoid.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Revlon	25.00	24.75	24.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25
AMER	19.00	18.75	18.75	-0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Index	2,521.24	2,518.19	2,518.19	+0.25
Trans	1,000.00	998.00	998.00	-0.25
Comp	1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	+0.25

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch	Vol
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	+0.25	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	+0.25	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	+0.25	1,518.19

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Ch	Vol	Ch	Vol
Govt	+0.25	1,518.19	+0.25	1,518.19
Corp	+0.25	1,518.19	+0.25	1,518.19
Muni	+0.25	1,518.19	+0.25	1,518.19

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
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Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Vol.
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
1,521.24	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19	1,518.19
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Stocks Make Gains in N.Y.

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Prices edged higher on the New York Stock Exchange in quiet trading Tuesday with most of the gain coming in the opening hour.

Retail, paper, drug and chemical issues paced the advances, while airline and precious-metal stocks retreated.

Prices opened ahead and then steadied for most of the session. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, for example, gained 4.82 to 1,322.47 after drifting between 1,320 and 1,323 during the final three hours.

About four stocks rose for each three that fell on the New York Stock Exchange, whose composite index rose 0.42 to 109.01. Volume swelled to 82.14 million shares from 70.29 million in the previous session.

While the market managed to retain its early gains, it also displayed the lack of conviction that has dominated the past few sessions. Some brokers said they look for the trend to continue at least until after Labor Day.

While pre-holiday trading is typically sluggish, analysts said investors are particularly cautious because of uncertainty over whether the economy will pick up steam later this year, as some economists have forecast.

But few economic indicators are scheduled to be released until Friday, when the government reports on leading indicators, factory orders and the trade balance for July.

The Labor Department said Tuesday that business productivity fell 0.3 percent in the second quarter after dropping 2.5 percent in the first quarter.

"Obviously, for any rally to get very far we

are going to need some pickup in volume and that is not easy in this pre-Labor Day week," Newton Zinder, senior vice president of E.F. Hutton & Co., wrote in his daily market commentary.

Daily volume has not climbed above 100 million shares since Aug. 8, and in the past two weeks has averaged about 83.5 million shares.

AMR, the parent of American Airlines, tumbled 2 1/4 to 4 1/4 in heavy trading and led other airline issues lower after the brokerage firm Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. cut its third-quarter and full-year earnings estimates for AMR.

Pan American slipped 1/4 to 7 1/4. UAL dropped 1/4 to 5 1/4 and Delta skidded 1 to 4 1/4. The declines helped push the Dow Jones transportation average down 2.23 to 688.55.

Revlon fell 1/4 to 4 1/4 and topped the NYSE's active list. The company plans to buy back 10 million of its common shares to curb a takeover bid by Pantry Pride, which lost 1/4 to 6 1/4.

Porter plummeted 5 to 17 1/4, or 22 percent. The company said it delayed its proposed \$23.50-a-share leveraged buyout because of a possible drop in second-half 1985 results.

On the upside, Cessna Aircraft jumped 4 1/4 to 25, a 57-week high. Cessna officials weren't immediately available to comment on the gain.

Union Carbide rose 1/4 to 5 1/4 after GAF said it raised its stake in the company to 7.1 percent from 5.6 percent. GAF slipped 1/4 to 3 1/4.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 100.74 million shares.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close	Ch	Vol
100	90	IBM	3.00	4.00	15	100	90	95	95	+5	100
100	90	IBM	3.00	4.00	15	100	90	95	95	+5	100
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

In the Corporate Culture,
The Suite Suits the Style

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

PARIS — In the 1932 Ernst Lubitsch film "I Had a Million," a dissatisfied small-time clerk, played by Charles Laughton, goes into his boss's office and smashes everything.

Chief executive offices have long been a symbol of power for others to respect or, in movies and fantasies, for frustrated employees to desecrate.

In spite of the introduction of the open-floor-space plan, opulence, originality or a boss's quirks, have always found room at the top. Depending on the company, the executive suite is either a function of the company's corporate culture or an expression of the chief executive's personal desires.

In companies with strong corporate cultures, the introduction of the open-floor-space plan in the 1960s meant a move toward more democratic executive suites. "In the late 1950s, the Quickborner team of architects in Germany proposed getting rid of private cells by pulling the entire office, including management, out into the open," said Philip J. Stone, professor of social and organizational psychology at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "The result is the all too familiar cubicleland."

Some high-tech companies concerned with promoting teamwork, such as computer and electronic companies, led the way toward the anti-status executive office. At Hewlett-Packard SA, in Geneva, the European headquarters of the U.S. computer company, Franco Mariotti, the managing director for European operations, has an open-space office similar to other employees' but with a few extra square feet.

FACILITY Management Institute of Ann Arbor, Michigan, which is conducting a study on how executives view their offices, found that, even in closed offices, some chief executives prefer to work in an informal office rather than the extravagant executive suites at their disposal. "A lot of top executives have another office, separate from the ceremonial one, where they do their 'real work,'" said Clark Malcolm, manager of communications at the institute, who is conducting the study.

Some companies shun opulence and preserve the all-work-and-no-play image at all cost. BTR PLC, the British engineering, energy and transportation group, has systematically sold off the extravagant executive offices they acquired after taking over other companies. After buying Thomas Tilling PLC, BTR sold off Crewe House, an attractive London mansion surrounded by an impenetrable wall on Curzon Street in Mayfair. Crewe House, which had been Thomas Tilling's headquarters, was bought by the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

Recently BTR acquired Dunlop Holdings PLC and put on the market Dunlop's historic headquarters, once the home of the St. James's Theatre, in one of London's most attractive areas near Piccadilly Circus.

"To us, function is more important than style," said Audrey Turner, property manager for BTR, whose offices are in a modern building.

But, at the other end of the spectrum, many chief executives plan their offices according to their own taste.

"I don't think status will ever go away," said John Francis, an interior designer with DEGW Ltd., a London-based architectural firm. "Some people thought they could bury it. But it's important for how the office operates."

In some traditional companies, executive offices are the symbols of power and hierarchy. In some office towers, luxurious executive offices occupy the top floors and have breathtaking views, such as the French advertising agency, Publicis SA, which overlooks the Arc de Triomphe, or Moët-Hennessy US Corp., the U.S. executive suite of the French champagne company, on the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates
Aug. 27

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw. Fr.	GBP	Scd.	DKr.	ITL
American dollar	1.00	3.36	6.55	107.0	2.00	0.70	13.76	136.5	2036
British pound	0.70	2.36	4.62	152.0	1.40	1.00	21.36	2136	3240
French franc	0.15	0.50	1.00	16.6	0.04	0.14	3.12	312	480
German mark	0.30	1.00	1.93	33.3	0.08	0.28	6.36	636	960
Italian lira	0.0002	0.0007	0.0014	2.3	0.0004	0.0014	0.32	32	48
Japanese yen	0.009	0.03	0.06	1.00	0.02	0.07	1.56	156	232
Swedish krona	0.005	0.016	0.032	5.4	1.00	0.03	6.96	696	1040
Swiss franc	0.005	0.016	0.032	5.4	1.00	0.03	6.96	696	1040
U.S. dollar	1.00	3.36	6.55	107.0	2.00	0.70	13.76	136.5	2036

Source: Reuters, Commercial Union Bank, London. (a) American dollar (b) British pound (c) French franc (d) German mark (e) Italian lira (f) Japanese yen (g) Swedish krona (h) Swiss franc (i) U.S. dollar (j) U.S. dollar (k) U.S. dollar (l) U.S. dollar (m) U.S. dollar (n) U.S. dollar (o) U.S. dollar (p) U.S. dollar (q) U.S. dollar (r) U.S. dollar (s) U.S. dollar (t) U.S. dollar (u) U.S. dollar (v) U.S. dollar (w) U.S. dollar (x) U.S. dollar (y) U.S. dollar (z) U.S. dollar (aa) U.S. dollar (ab) U.S. dollar (ac) U.S. dollar (ad) U.S. dollar (ae) U.S. dollar (af) U.S. dollar (ag) U.S. dollar (ah) U.S. dollar (ai) U.S. dollar (aj) U.S. dollar (ak) U.S. dollar (al) U.S. dollar (am) U.S. dollar (an) U.S. dollar (ao) U.S. dollar (ap) U.S. dollar (aq) U.S. dollar (ar) U.S. dollar (as) U.S. dollar (at) U.S. dollar (au) U.S. dollar (av) U.S. dollar (aw) U.S. dollar (ax) U.S. dollar (ay) U.S. dollar (az) U.S. dollar (ba) U.S. dollar (bb) U.S. dollar (bc) U.S. dollar (bd) U.S. dollar (be) U.S. dollar (bf) U.S. dollar (bg) U.S. dollar (bh) U.S. 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Interest Rates

Aug. 27

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

JPL 10150

CURRENCY MARKETS

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1985

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Corporate Buying Helps Lift Dollar in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply amid heavy corporate buying Tuesday before it faded back to close little changed on the day. Dealers said the currency was also helped by short-covering ahead of the scheduled release later this week of several major U.S. economic indicators.

There was lots of demand from corporations who held off on their month-end needs hoping to buy the dollar at a cheaper rate, said Carmine Rotondo, chief trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "The dollar gave back the gains in the current market."

Dealers said an earlier rise in Europe came in response to U.S. trading Monday, where the dollar rose when the Federal Reserve indicated that it might adopt a tighter monetary policy if money supply stays strong.

They said there was also concern about having short positions in the dollar ahead of the long U.S. Labor Day holiday weekend. In New York, the dollar jumped

2 pennings shortly after the opening to 2.7900 Deutsche marks, where it pushed it back to a close of 2.7710 DM, virtually unchanged from 2.7715 on Monday.

The currency slipped to \$1.3975 against the British pound from \$1.3980 on Monday.

Other late rates for the dollar in New York Tuesday, compared with Monday, included: 2.2715 Swiss francs, up from 2.2640; 8.4595 French francs, down from 8.4610, and 1,858.0 lire, down from 1,859.0. The dollar rose to 236.90 Japanese yen from 236.75.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar rose as market sentiment about the U.S. currency turned slightly optimistic.

"The market is a little more bullish on the dollar right now," a trader in Frankfurt said. "People don't want to be caught short if the mood shifts sharply."

In London, the dollar closed at 2.7900 Deutsche marks, up more than a penny from its opening of 2.7780 and more than three pence from its Friday close of 2.7530.

All markets were closed in Britain Monday for a holiday.

In earlier trading in Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.7770 DM, up from 2.7586 at Monday's fixing.

The British pound, meanwhile, slipped against the dollar but strengthened against the main European currencies. It ended at \$1.3915, down a cent from Friday, but up slightly from its opening \$1.3905. Against the mark, the British currency firmed to 3.8825 from an opening 3.8640 and a previous close of 3.8380.

Other late dollar rates Tuesday, compared with late rates Monday, included: 2.2790 Swiss francs, up from 2.2538; 8.4830 French francs, up from 8.4225, and 1,864.00 lire, up from 1,852.10.

Dealers said the dollar was likely to continue trading in only a narrow band until the market can assess the U.S. economic data on Friday. Most dealers said they expected the dollar to move in a range between 2.75 DM and 2.80 DM for most of the next three days.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

Machines That Work On Voice Command

(Continued from Page 9)
as they are called — and storing them, along with the rules for combining them, in memory chips. The information in the chips then is converted into audio signals that mimic speech.

Already, speech synthesis is increasing productivity at some telephone companies. A system devised by Votrax Inc. of Troy, Michigan, which helped pioneer the technology, and Lockheed Corp., which hooked up the system to computers, is being used by the directory assistance services of several phone companies.

When a customer requests a phone number, the operator brings it to the computer screen and hits a specific key to get the computer to say the number to the customer. As the synthesized voice takes over, the operator hangs up and takes the next call.

"The system is expected to save five seconds on each call to the operator, which adds up to 20 to 25 percent of the time used to deal with a call," said Dennis Dirafae, a staff manager at New York Telephone.

Speech recognition systems — the other half of speech technology — are tougher to design. They must deal with differences in people's voices, accents and variations in an individual's voice. Many systems are created by having one person imprint his or her voice pattern on to the speech chips — to create a template against which to compare spoken commands later on — and thus are speaker-dependent. They can be used by one person only.

Researchers are attempting to create systems that respond to anyone's voice.

The thorny problems surrounding speech recognition have stalled other uses for speech technology. Some physicians are using voice input to construct and store a patient's medical chart and at the University of California at San Diego, anesthesiologists during surgery can verbally note a patient's vital signs and other data. A computer equipped with speech chips repeats the doctor's comments aloud, displays them on the screen for double-checking and stores them.

Products now available include

an appliance that can, on voice command, control lights, make phone calls, detect intruders and talk back to the owner; a personal robot which performs a variety of voice-controlled tasks, including light vacuuming; a speech synthesizer for computers that, among other uses, can be an oral typewriter for the visually impaired, and spelling and pronunciation aids.

Consumers can expect to see a number of other new products in the near future. Companies soon will introduce cellular car phones with voice-activated dialing. Late in the fall, two versions of a talking smoke alarm from Audex will be sold: One will speak a standard message to warn of fire, the other can be voice-programmed to give directions to the nearest exit.

And, according to Steven Veit, president of Research in Speech Technology in Brooklyn, "in two years, prices will drop to the point where people can buy voice control televisions and radios at a premium of only about \$100."

In industry, Burroughs, Gulf Oil and Owens Corning Fiberglas are beginning to use the speech technology to provide 24-hour-a-day product information for customers and sales organizations — without banks of operators.

The system that runs these product information hot lines is similar to the workings of a round-the-clock "alert line" maintained by the National Association of Transport Coordinators, based at the University of Pittsburgh. A computer questions callers about a proposed transplant recipient and the organ requested. Then it searches donor records and reports to the caller on organ availability.

The medical field has discovered other uses for speech technology. Some physicians are using voice input to construct and store a patient's medical chart and at the University of California at San Diego, anesthesiologists during surgery can verbally note a patient's vital signs and other data. A computer equipped with speech chips repeats the doctor's comments aloud, displays them on the screen for double-checking and stores them.

Crocker Bank Fined \$2.5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)
er's reporting failures were systematic and pervasive," Mr. Walker said. He said that Crocker's actions had deprived law enforcement officials of "potentially important law enforcement leads that could have been useful in drug, tax, money-laundering and other investigations."

The assistant secretary said that the "systems' failures" that led to Crocker's reporting violations had originated before the installation of the bank's present management.

Mr. Walker added that the present management had cooperated with the Treasury Department in developing the scope of the bank's

liability and officials had made a commitment to full compliance in the future.

The bank's parent company, Crocker National Corp., is 100-percent-owned by Midland Bank PLC, Britain's third-largest commercial bank. Midland had boosted its ownership in Midland to 100 from 57 percent in May. The British bank took over control of Crocker in 1980 with a 51-percent stake.

On Feb. 7, the First National Bank of Boston agreed to pay a \$500,000 fine after pleading guilty to a felony charge of failing to properly report \$1.22 billion in international currency transactions.

In June, penalties ranging from \$210,000 to \$360,000 were imposed against four New York banks.

Federal officials accused the Boston bank of failing to report \$1.2 billion in cash transfers with Swiss banks from 1980 to 1984. The \$500,000 fine levied against the bank was the largest fine levied at that time against a financial institution for violating federal currency-reporting requirements.

Mr. Walker said that "the extremely serious nature of Crocker's violation warranted a substantially more severe penalty than in prior cases."

The Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to a charge of "knowingly and willfully" failing to report cash transactions with nine foreign banks.

New Auto-Manufacturing Processes Reported Being Developed in U.S.

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. are developing molded, composite chassis manufacturing systems that "would virtually eliminate the assembly line as a means of producing cars," an industry journal reported.

The new process was aimed at replacing the hundreds of pieces in a car interior with larger, molded components, Automotive News said in its Monday edition.

An internal GM study estimated that a molding operation comprising four robots and fewer than 500 employees could replace about 10,000 employees in stamping, diecasting and final assembly operations, the journal said.

Ford Motor Co. sources, meanwhile, told Automotive News that the No. 2 U.S. automaker also was developing technology to build extruded and molded chassis for its early-1990s cars, the journal said. Automakers have produced composite exterior body panels since the early 1960s, Automotive News said.

Executive Suites in the Corporate Culture

(Continued from Page 9)
46th floor of a building on West 57th Street overlooking New York's Central Park.

For some chief executives, their offices are an extension of the soul. In 1972, a fire destroyed the offices of Publicis, Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, Publicis's founder and president, rebuilt his office around his original desk. The desk had escaped the flames, and it came to symbolize for him the company's rebirth.

Some executives express their personality in astonishing ways. The offices of Laboratoire Serravallo, a family-held French pharmaceutical company, in Gidy, are built as a

village in the regional style. The chief executive's office is in the steeple of the church, and he sits where the bell would otherwise be.

Jennifer d'Abo, chairman of Ryman Ltd., a British stationary retailer, says she bought office space on London's trendy King's Road in Chelsea because the building is right above her hairdresser. Having her hair done is a must in her daily routine.

Jean-Louis Courtois, president and owner of Fema 2B, a French advertising agency, recently moved his offices from the prestigious formality of the Quai d'Orsay to the cozy, laid-back atmosphere of a white stucco house overlooking the

Seine on the Ile de la Grande Jatte, in Neuilly, a Paris suburb. The wooded island in the middle of the Seine is only a two-minute walk from La Defense, a large complex of office towers.

Mr. Courtois's office, which opens onto a patio equipped with a barbecue and a glass-enclosed swimming pool, is representative of his own relaxed style.

"Our clients love it," he says. "But you have to draw the line between working and having a good time." This winter he plans to cover the swimming pool with a wooden floor and turn the glass-enclosed space into a tropical garden.

THE EUROMARKETS

Traders Seem to Be Playing Waiting Game

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — Most secondary-market sectors of the Eurobond market ended little changed after a very quiet session's trading Tuesday, dealers said.

Seasoned dollar-straight issues ended with occasional gains of 1/4 point, where changed, as the U.S. credit markets edged ahead during the afternoon, they added.

The primary market was also very quiet but dealers noted that the Public Power Corp. of Greece was widely expected to launch soon, possibly as early as Wednesday, an unusual floating-rate note issue through Orion Royal Bank Ltd.

The new 125-million European-currency-unit bond for R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. ended Tuesday within the 14-percent selling concession at a discount of

about 1/4. The total fees are 1 1/2 percent a year and was priced at par. The lead manager was Morgan Guaranty Ltd. A trader at Continental bank said that he had seen "quite reasonable client interest" for the bond.

The recent 20-million-ECU bond on behalf of Landesbank Rheinland-Saar added around 1/4 point Tuesday to trade at a discount of about 1/4.

On the secondary markets, dealers said one reason for the market's quietness Tuesday was that very little U.S. economic data was due out this week. "Unless the (U.S.) markets do something drastic in the interim, it looks like we've got to wait for leading indicators (the U.S. Index of Leading Economic Indicators) on Friday for some sort of guide," a dollar-straight dealer at a U.S. bank said.

United Overseas Bank To Cut Singapore Prime

By Reuters

SINGAPORE — United Overseas Bank, which reduced its Singapore prime lending rate by 0.25 points Tuesday, said it would further cut the rate by half a point to 6.75 percent effective Aug. 28.

Its fixed deposit rates would be cut 0.25 points across the board to 4 percent for one month, 4.25 percent for three months, 4.5 percent for six months and 4.75 percent for nine and 12 months.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press.

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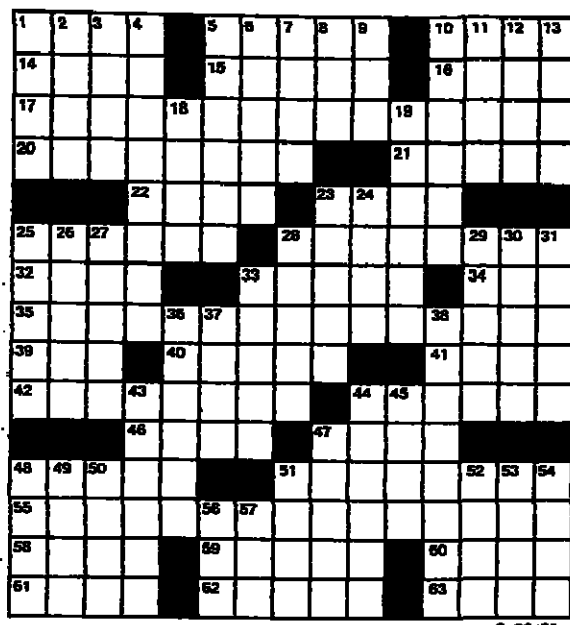
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ACROSS

1 Resting
2 Spanish courtyard
3 Amphora
4 contending
5 Arden law
6 Ranges or clenders
7 Start of a quotation from Wilde
8 Varieties of beryl
9 Ellipsoidal
10 Swiss painter
11 Weathercock
12 Gulp
13 Piano keys
14 Repeat
15 Headrest
16 Scrap
17 Middle of the quotation
18 Foet's word
19 Appointed
20 Elysium
21 Published
22 Chair
23 repairman
24 Elec. current
25 Set of rules
26 Devil-may-care
27 Paid regularly under a contract
28 End of the quotation

DOWN

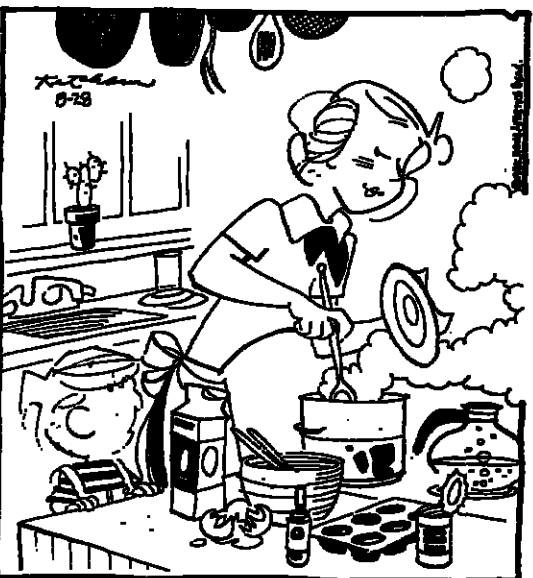
1 Cough up a poker chip
2 Arm of a crane
3 Magazine in a kiosk
4 Opener of a sort
5 Emulated
6 Gypsy Rose Lee
7 Charged electrode
8 Vast amount
9 Diamonds, to a hood
10 Exclamations
11 Warnings, to a gambler
12 A buttonhole in one
13 Facilitate
14 Word of farewell
15 Lasting a long time
16 Article of food

58 Seed
59 Thin metal disk
60 Schlemm
61 Outlaws
62 Waspish
63 Uses a sniggle

24 Prefix with business
25 Inhibit
26 Pigment for Gainsborough
27 Furniture
28 Banqueted
29 Lodging
30 Certain con
31 Getz and Kenton
32 Multiplication word
33 Glaze
34 Take a deep breath
35 Produce
36 Props for de Kooning
37 Group of ants
38 Enos's grandfather
39 Proofreader's mark
40 Spill the beans
41 Messina money
42 No that, to
43 NCO's
44 About
45 E.P.A.'s concern
46 Ottoman
47 Empire officials
48 Choose
49 Banff rebut

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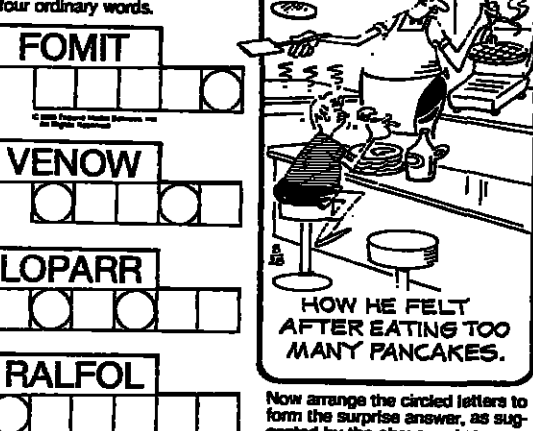
DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF I EVER GET MARRIED, WILL YOU COME AND COOK FOR ME?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

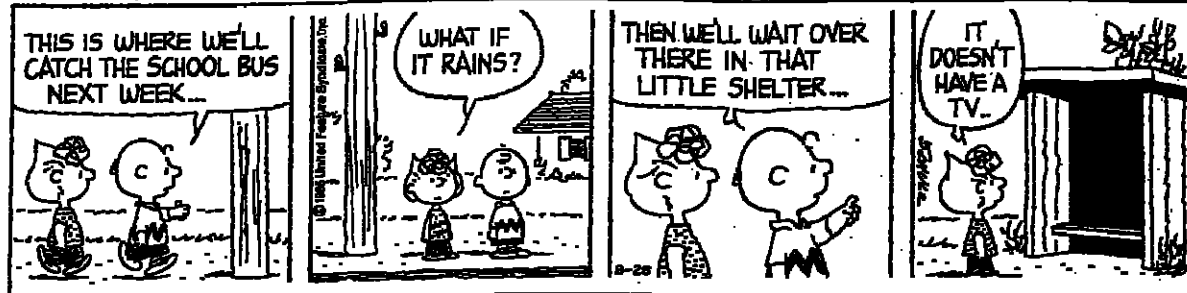
Yesterday's Jumble: HUMAN BRASS CUDDLE TEAPOT

Answer: What he was when he saw that tree trunk right in the middle of the road — "STUMPED"

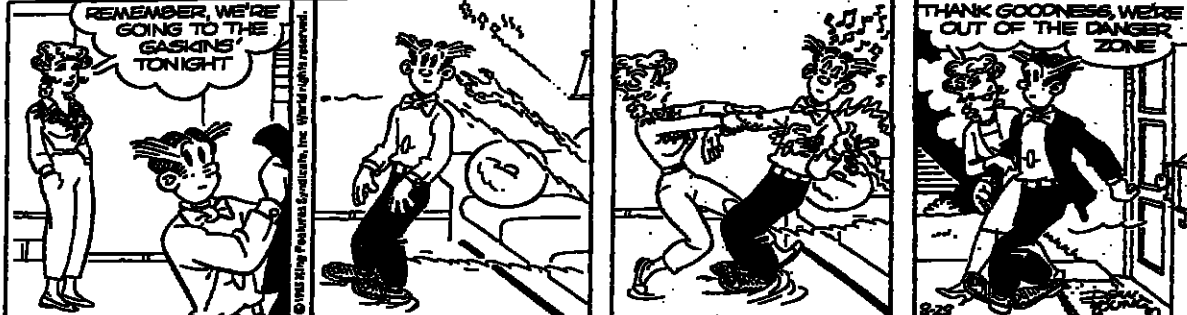
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	30	24	E	0	Belgium	28	22	E	0
Austria	28	22	E	0	Bulgaria	28	22	E	0
France	28	22	E	0	Czech Rep.	28	22	E	0
Germany	28	22	E	0	Denmark	28	22	E	0
Greece	28	22	E	0	Estonia	28	22	E	0
Ireland	28	22	E	0	Finland	28	22	E	0
Italy	28	22	E	0	France	28	22	E	0
Japan	28	22	E	0	Germany	28	22	E	0
Spain	28	22	E	0	Greece	28	22	E	0
Sweden	28	22	E	0	Ireland	28	22	E	0
Switzerland	28	22	E	0	Italy	28	22	E	0
UK	28	22	E	0	Japan	28	22	E	0
USSR	28	22	E	0	Spain	28	22	E	0
USA	28	22	E	0	Sweden	28	22	E	0
Canada	28	22	E	0	Switzerland	28	22	E	0
Mexico	28	22	E	0	UK	28	22	E	0
Central Am.	28	22	E	0	USSR	28	22	E	0
South Am.	28	22	E	0	USA	28	22	E	0
Africa	28	22	E	0	Canada	28	22	E	0
Asia	28	22	E	0	Mexico	28	22	E	0
Oceania	28	22	E	0	Central Am.	28	22	E	0

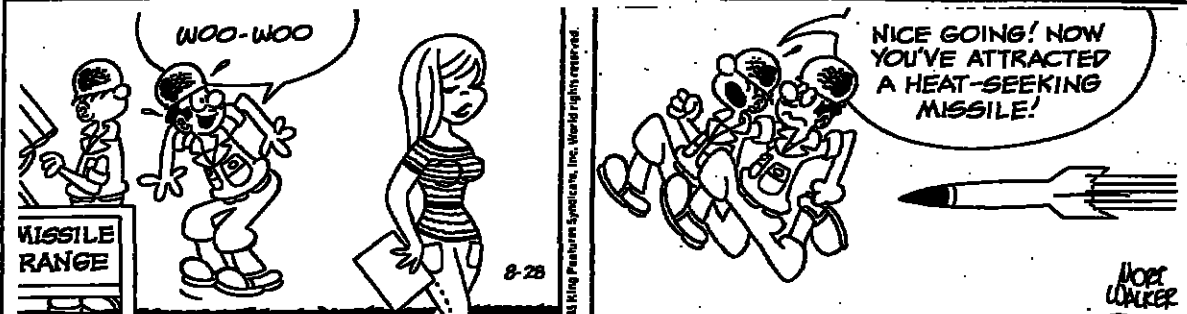
PEANUTS



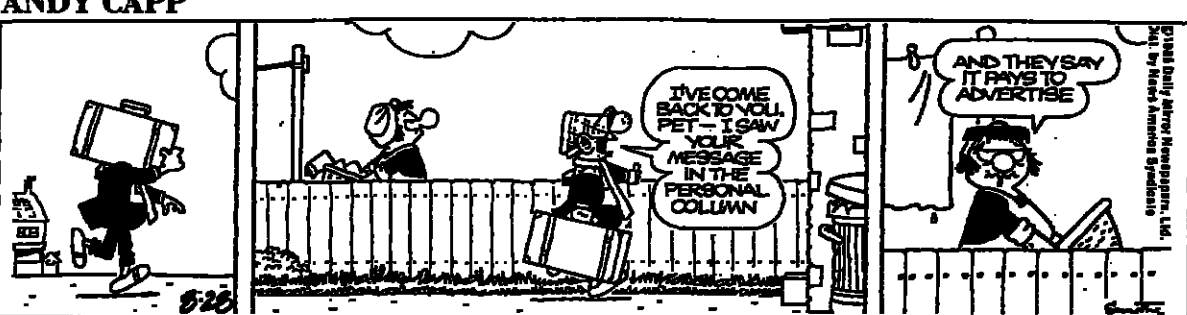
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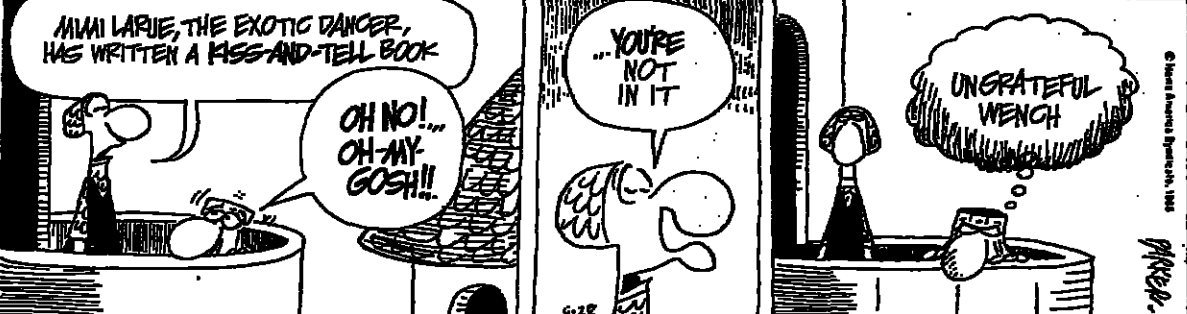
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



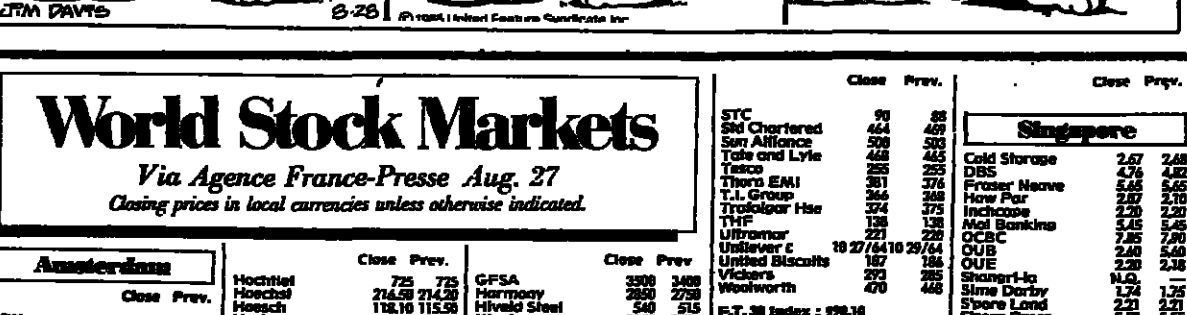
REX MORGAN



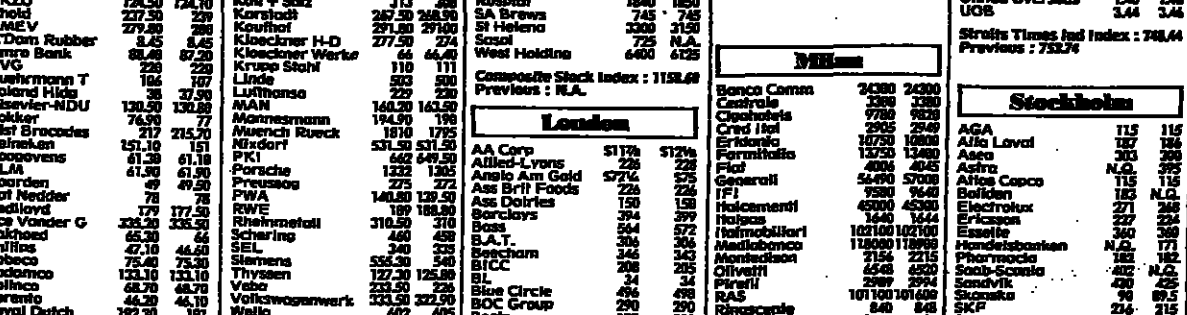
GARFIELD



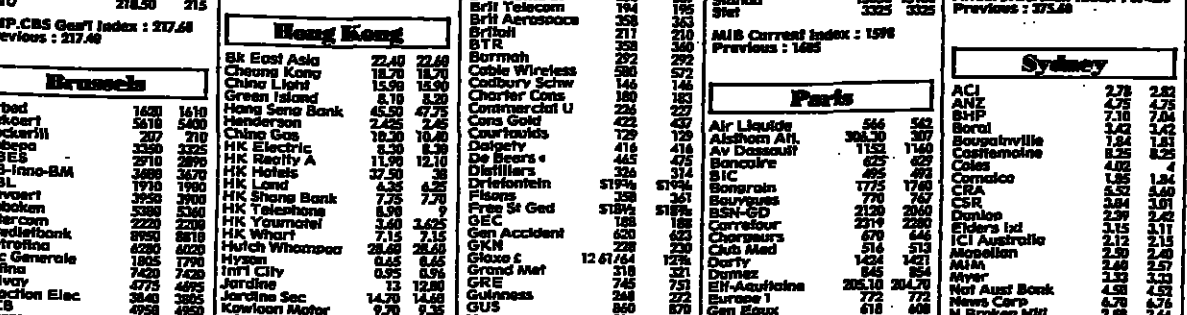
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BOOKS

JEAN RHYS: The Complete Novels

Introduction by Diana Athill. Photographs by Bresson. 574 pages. \$25.
W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"SHE remained apart, lonely, frightened of her loneliness, resenting it passionately. She grew thin. She began to live her hard and monotonous life very mechanically and listlessly. A vague procession of towns all exactly alike, a vague procession of men also exactly alike. One can drift like that for a long time, she found, carefully hiding the fact that this wasn't what one had expected of life."

The sentences describe Marya, the naive heroine of "Quartet," but they might just as easily apply to any of the women in these five novels by Jean Rhys. They drift along, dimly, allowing strangers and blind circumstance to dictate the narratives of their lives. Almost inevitably, the Rhys women find herself alone, penniless, moving from one cheap hotel room to another, from one man to the next.

The worlds inhabited by these women remain remarkably similar — shabby hotel rooms on the fringes of bohemia in Baudelaire's Paris or Eliot's London, a demimonde populated by yet-to-be-discovered artists, bourgeois tourists, ineffectual con men and aimless poetic souls. While Rhys documents this landscape with carefully observed details, it remains more a projection of her self-absorbed heroine's state of mind than a precise location, a vision of the world as a cold, predatory place filled with scheming individuals.

There's always been something vaguely self-pitying about Rhys's women — a readiness to play the role of victim that simply serves to validate their disillusion. Reading this collected edition of the novels together, one becomes even more aware of the depressing sameness of their complaints (men are always cruel, money is always scarce, life is always unfair) and the limited boundaries of Rhys's fictional canvas.

The first four, largely autobiographical novels — "Voyage in the Dark," "After Leaving Mr. Mackenzie," "Quartet" and "Good Morning, Midnight" — could be chapters of a single story.

What keeps these novels from becoming mawkish is Rhys's lean, geometrical precision of use of language and her meticulous control of tone. She writes almost entirely from her heroine's point of view but also stands slightly to

one side, revealing her characters' complexity in their fates even as she is chronicling their sense of helplessness and despair.

In her final novel, "Wide Sargasso Sea" (1966), Rhys, who died in 1979, both gathers together and transcends the achievement of her earlier fiction. The story of the first Mrs. Rochester, whom Jane Eyre sees in the garret at Thornfield, "Wide Sargasso Sea" is less a companion piece to Charlotte Brontë's novel than a gothic summing up of the themes that preoccupy Rhys. With its conjuring of Bertha's childhood in the West Indies and its hallucinatory forays into her imagination, the novel not only contributes to Rhys's oeuvre another portrait of a beautiful, doomed woman but invests that portrait with the lasting resonance of myth.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE FOURTH DEADLY SIN, by Lawrence Sanders	Lawrence Sanders	2
2	THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER, by Tom Clancy	Tom Clancy	3
3	LUCKY, by Jack Collins	Jack Collins	3
4	THE LAST OF THE GREENEVILLES, by Donald Duker	Donald Duker	3
5	THE CIDER HOUSE RULES, by John Irving	John Irving	4
6	THE SACKETT, by Louis L'Amour	Louis L'Amour	4
7	THE LONESOME DOVE, by Larry McMurtry	Larry McMurtry	6
8	IF TOMORROW COMES, by Sidney Sheldon	Sidney Sheldon	8
9	THE DREAM, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	Barbara Taylor Bradford	7
10	THE LOVER, by Marguerite Yourcenar	Marguerite Yourcenar	7
11	THE AMATEUR, by David Halberstam	David Halberstam	10
12	TOO MUCH, TOO SOON, by Jacqueline Brindley	Jacqueline Brindley	10
13	FAMILY ALBUM, by Danielle Steel	Danielle Steel	13
14	INSIDE OUTSIDE, by Herman Wouk	Herman Wouk	13

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	YEAGER: An Autobiography, by Chuck Yeager and Leo Janos	Chuck Yeager and Leo Janos	1
2	IACocca: An Autobiography, by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	Lee Iacocca with William Novak	2
3	A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE, by Tom Peters and Nancy Austin	Tom Peters and Nancy Austin	3
4	SMART WOMEN, FOOLISH CHOICES, by Camille Cook and Melvyn Leffler	Camille Cook and Melvyn Leffler	4
5	THE GLASS ROVER, by Mickey Maule with Herb Gluck	Mickey Maule with Herb Gluck	5
6	CONFESSIONS OF A HOOKER, by Bob Hope and George Newman	Bob Hope and George Newman	6
7	MARTINA, by Martina Navratilova with George Vecsey	Martina Navratilova with George Vecsey	7
8	NUTCRACKER, by Susan Alexander	Susan Alexander	8
9	THE AMATEUR, by David Halberstam	David Halberstam	9
10	HAMMER OF THE GODS: The Last Zepherin, by Stephen Davis	Stephen Davis	10
11	FUNNY MONEY, by Mark Singer	Mark Singer	11
12	THE GLASS ROVER, by Mickey Maule with Herb Gluck	Mickey Maule with Herb Gluck	12
13	THE DANGEROUS SUMMER, by E. J. Connelley	E. J. Connelley	13
14	MOUSTRAT, by Philip Ziegler	Philip Ziegler	14
15	AT MOTHER'S REQUEST, by Jonathan Coles	Jonathan Coles	15

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	DR. BERGER'S IMMUNE POWER	Dr. Robert G. Berger	1
2	DIET BY SHARIT M. BERGER	Sharit M. Berger	2
3	WOMEN WHO LOVE TOO MUCH, by Robin Norwood	Robin Norwood	3
4	THE FRUGAL GOURMET, by Jeff Smith	Jeff Smith	4
5	SMART COOKIES DON'T CRIBBLE, by Sonya Federman	Sonya Federman	5
6	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G. Allen	Robert G. Allen	6

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, the margin of victory would have been much greater if West had hit on the winning opening lead. North and South bid briskly to six spades after an artificial start to the auction. Two diamonds indicated a weak two-bid in one of the major suits, and when this turned out to be spades, North drove to slam.

The opening lead was the heart jack, and when dummy's

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13	FAMILY ALBUM, by Danielle Steel	Danielle Steel	13
14	INSIDE OUTSIDE, by Herman Wouk	Herman Wouk	13

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 27

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,150.00	+1.00
Brussels	1,150.00	+1.00
Frankfurt	1,150.00	+1.00
London	1,150.00	+1.00
Paris	1,150.00	+1.00
Stockholm	1,150.00	+1.00
Switzerland	1,150.00	+1.00
Vienna	1,150.00	+1.00
Zurich	1,150.00	+1.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,150.00	+1.00
Brussels	1,150.00	+1.00
Frankfurt	1,150.00	+1.00
London	1,150.00	+1.00
Paris	1,150.00	+1.00
Stockholm	1,150.00	+1.00
Switzerland	1,150.00	+1.00
Vienna	1,150.00	+1.00
Zurich	1,150.00	+1.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,150.00	+1.00
Brussels	1,150.00	+1.00
Frankfurt	1,150.00	+1.00
London	1,150.00	+1.00
Paris	1,150.00	+1.00
Stockholm	1,150.00	+1.00
Switzerland	1,150.00	+1.00
Vienna	1,150.00	+1.00
Zurich	1,150.00	+1.00

OBSERVER

Born Again in August

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — August Birthday People:

PESSIMIST: From here on, it's still all downhill.

OPTIMIST: Now—if next February doesn't get me, I'll bet I can make it all the way to my next birthday.

REALIST: Those people who say you're just as old as you feel are all wrong, fortunately.

SKEPTIC: Sure I'm a Leo, just like Napoleon. So how come I'm not emperor? How come I'm so easy for other people to push around?

SENTIMENTALIST: Poor Mama. Having a baby in August. And all the doctors away on vacation.

EXECUTIVE: Take a memo, Miss Piccolo. "Henceforth family members are not to schedule new baby arrivals for August."

PHILOSOPHER: The advantage in having an August birthday is the natural reluctance of all but the most insensitive gift-giver to present the celebrant, in that steamy month, with neckties.

MILKOP: As a child, I loved my August birthday because that day they let me stand under the shade tree and eat all the watermelon I wanted and get the juice all over my clothes, but now that they make me sit at the head of the table wearing the new neckties they always give me, and make me eat the watermelon with a knife and fork, I'd just as soon forget it and go sit with the kids watching the soap operas, if they'd only let me.

YUPPIE: So the calendar says 71—all right, why lie about it?—The calendar says 73, so what? August babies are at only half the rate of others, so, say that makes me 36½ in real terms. All right, let's be realistic: Say I'm 48 or 49 in real terms. So what? Nowadays you hear 50-year-olds being called "yuppies," so starting today it's going to be a little exercise program—jogging, those new-fangled weight machines. Not until I check with the doctor, of course. And that'll take a while, what with all the sunbathing at the beach tanning, drinking too much, flirting with each other's wives and doing all those other things they want you against. Where was I? It's not being

49 years old that makes the mind wander, it's this awful August steam.

COMMUNICATOR: Concentrate harder next year on not dropping clues that tip the mass audience that I am more than 17 years old. Never use antique words or phrases like "new-fangled" or "right as the bark on a tree," or say "milkop" when referring to a wimp. Avoid boasting about being born in a month named for Augustus Caesar; audience will think I'm talking about a dreary old-timer who invented salads. Talk young, young, young.

ENGINEER: The defect of August birthdays is that the parties are commonly held outdoors under shade trees where it is inappropriate to wheel in a cake large enough for a scantily dressed female to jump out of. With a modest budget, it would be easy to construct a large shade tree that could be wheeled in after necktie presentation, a tree with trunk large enough to contain a lightly clad female who could leap out after activation of a simple spring-and-ratchet mechanism made the trunk fly open. Remember to mention this to procurement people at the Pentagon, who might want to have one built to entertain August-born defense contractors.

FATALIST: Considering the year I was born in, the necessity of enduring yet another embarrassing birthday is the less depressing alternative.

HISTORIAN: A development of profoundly depressing consequence occurred approximately three quarters of the way into the 20th century. This was a societal change that abruptly made it unfashionable, even during the insufferable heat of August, to drink gin and tonic. In its place, the wretched correct, what era, to be socially correct, were required to ingest a cheap pale liquid tasting strongly of metal and referred to—it was an age of heavy-handed irony—as "white wine." After that development, August birthdays, which permitted one to drink a bit more than one should, ceased to be worth noting.

LABORER: A birthday, especially in August's filthy heat, entitles a working stiff to short-sheet

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service

PERPIGNAN, France—Salvador Dali once declared that the clock in the Perpignan railroad station was the navel of the universe. It is a question of perspective, and Dali's guess about the true center of things is probably as good as anyone's. What can be said with some degree of accuracy is that this is very much the center of a part of France on the verge of profound change.

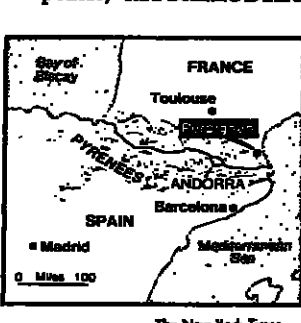
It is a border city. Its history, commerce and culture are rooted in its relationship to Spain, which starts a dozen miles to the south. That relationship, or at least the formal, governmental part of it, is about to be altered: Spain is scheduled to join the European Community in January.

Spain is moving into the 20th century, said a local importer of Spanish fruit and vegetables, "but I'm not sure which way Perpignan is going to go."

Like many Perpignans, the importer fears that Spain's entry into the community will lower living standards on the French side of the border. "We cannot compete with them," he said. "It could be the end of our agricultural base, which is even now in serious trouble."

The value of agricultural products produced in the region has fallen 20 percent in the last decade. It does not help that the average farmworker's wage in Spain is a third of what similar workers earn on this side of the border.

Optimists expect the Perpignan region to profit from the easy access to Barcelona that EC expansion will provide. Barcelona, a large, rich industrial center, is 95 miles (155 kilometers) away. "Spain is a market as well as a competitor," said Bernard Daure,



a major importer and distributor of wines and spirits in Perpignan.

While EC membership may bring Perpignan and Barcelona closer economically, they already share a long and colorful heritage. They even share a language, Catalan. Barcelona is the capital of Catalonia, a region of 10 million people, and Perpignan is its second-largest city. Legend has it that Perpignan's Catalans, asked to name the capital of their country, immediately say Barcelona, not Paris.

"Parisians think of us as being *meridionaux*, unambitious southerners," said Claude Caster, who heads a company that makes fruit-processing equipment and ships it all over the world. "But we are in fact northern Catalans, the most industrious and hard-working of all the Catalans. And now we'll have access to the biggest industrial region of Spain. We have to benefit from that."

Perpignan is the center of the *Pyrénées-Orientales* department, in the ancient province of Roussillon. It is a dry, sunny land, the southernmost department of France, ranging from the Mediterranean to some of the highest Pyrenean peaks. Each summer tens of thousands of vacationers crowd onto its beaches while, 10 miles away, where the mountains begin, the country is wild and empty and populated mostly by fruit trees and vines.

Vacationers in this region are bargain-hunters compared to the suburbanites of the Côte d'Azur, 250 miles to the north. They travel mostly by train or car. Many stay only a day or two on their way to even cheaper resorts in Spain. Perpignan manages, barely, to keep a single one-star restaurant, *Le Clos*. It has the dubious distinction in France of having turned one of its finest historical buildings, the 14th-century *Loge de Mer*, into a fast-food outlet.

Local opponents of EC expansion say Spain is medieval and backward, but Perpignan has actually suffered more from Spain's growing prosperity in the post-Franco years.

Locals love to talk about Perpignan's one pornographic film house, now closed. "Perpignan has a population of about 128,000," said Yves Hoffman, a retired secretary of the chamber



Perpignan: Salvador Dali once called its railway station clock (left) the navel of the universe; in the meantime its Loge de Mer (above) has been turned into a fast-food outlet.

of commerce. "But the porno film theater often matched that figure in a few months' time." He said the patrons were mostly Spaniards escaping the rigid morality of the Franco regime. The local casino also flourished in those days. So did Perpignan's shops and restaurants.

Now the casino languishes, and Barcelona has its own shops and other attractions. Many Perpignans, and particularly the farmers in the nearby countryside, view the Spanish in a different light. Some of them regularly ambush and pillage trucks loaded with Spanish produce, largely to protest the considerably lower Spanish prices. A spokesman for a young farmers' group in the region predicted that the violence was far from over and asserted

PEOPLE

A Pearl of a Rescue Aid

The husky voice of Pearl Bailey came over the public-address system of an Amtrak train, urging fellow passengers to stay calm after the New York-bound Broadway Limited struck a truck stalled on the tracks near Mansfield, Ohio. The entertainer was not among the 52 people injured in the accident. "She got on the P.A. system and urged them to take it easy and not to panic," Sheriff Richard Petty said. "She was quite calm and she helped calm the passengers down. She helped get the injured people off and helped settle them down. She was a great help."

Inger-Johanne Gerwig has finally found the soldier who saved her life in 1945. Gerwig was 10 years old and could not swim when she fell into the sea while reaching for a starfish outside Oslo. All she knew of her rescuer was that he was assigned to the U.S. 99th Infantry. Now a professor of Norwegian language and literature at the University of Colorado, she learned recently that the unit was holding a reunion in Denver. She arranged to appear before the veterans to tell her story and see if anyone remembered her. Oddly, Mrs. 61, from Portland, Oregon, nudged his wife and said, "I think it was me." Gerwig said, "All my life I wondered who he was. Finally, I found him."

"One Woman Lost" is to be published next spring by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Gary Dotson says Cathleen Crowley Webb, who recanted testimony that convicted him of rape, tried to convert him to Christianity. Dotson told Playmate magazine that Webb tried to convert him to an article in Playmate magazine's October issue. Dotson told Playmate that Webb tried to convert him May 14 when the two met privately before appearing on television. Webb said she recanted because of her Christian beliefs. Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois commuted Dotson's 25- to 50-year sentence to time served, but said he believed the jury had acted correctly in convicting Dotson in 1979. Dotson is seeking a new trial.

In a book to be published next month, Priscilla Presley says Elvis Presley, despite her pleas, refused to have sex with her until their wedding night—after they had been living together five years. Priscilla, now an actress on the television series "Dallas," married the rock 'n' roll star in 1967. She bore him one child. During the marriage, which ended in divorce in 1972, she had affairs with a dance teacher and a martial arts instructor, she writes in "Elvis and Me" (Review of a stage-musical biography of Elvis in London, Page 7).

Ariel Sharon has signed a contract with Simon & Schuster to write his autobiography, "The Washington Post" reports. The newspaper said the former Israeli defense minister, now minister of industry and trade, also signed a contract with the publishing house to cooperate on a book dealing with his unsuccessful bid for reelection to the Knesset.

It will be written by Sharon's former pressman, Uri Dan, and scheduled for release in the autumn of 1986. The Post said no publication date has been set for the autobiography, it said. . . . Jane Muskie, wife of the former U.S. secretary of state Edmund S. Muskie, and Abigail McCarthy, wife of former Senator Eugene McCarthy, have teamed up to write a spy novel, "A Political Thriller" centering on the drug-dealing and kidnapping of the vice president's wife. Publisher's Weekly says.

Andrew Wyeth, who paints in a starkly realistic style, says he once had a friend X-ray him from head to toe so he could accurately paint a fleshless self-portrait. The painting, a birthday gift four years ago for his wife, Betsy, shows Wyeth as a skeleton clad in an 1812 navy coat looking out to sea from a lighthouse watchtower. But the skeleton could not be just anyone's. "Oh no," the artist told Arts & Antiques magazine, "those are my bones."

The West German historian Golo Mann, 76, will receive the biennial Goethe prize from the city of Frankfurt today for his life's work. The prize, worth \$5,000 Deutsche marks (about \$18,000), is presented on Goethe's birthday; the poet and dramatist was born in 1749. Golo Mann's father, Thomas Mann, won the prize in 1949.

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